CULTIVATOR.

VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ON DIGGING POTATOES.

Potatoes should be suffered to lie in the ground until they are fully ripe. There is nearly as much difference between a ripe potato and an unripe one as between a ripe apple and an unripe one. Unripe potatoes are uniformly watery and are one of the most indigestable materials we meet with. This is so much the case that the stomach has been often known to reject this article while it retains all the other materials admitted at the same time.

When we have not too much work for the month of October, it is more prudent to let our late potatoes lie until that time than to dig them earlier—and when we do them if they are not wet we should never let them lie in the sun or in the air. A loam reasonably moist may be allowed to adhere to them while they lie in the cellar, and we need not fear they will heat or rot as turnips will when put in a heap where the air cannot have access to them. Turnips are of a nature different from potatoes, they grow principally above ground, while all potatoes that are worth saving grow wholly under ground. We were once taught to dig our potatoes in the morning, throw them between the rows, and let them dry through the rest of the day—then to tilt them from the pit into the door yard to beat off all the earth that might adhere to them. But experience has taught us that this is a branch of fancy farming and will never answer for practical men.

When we lived on the Kennebec river we used to sent up loads of potatoes to the Boston market, we often wondered that our Boston friends were not as fond of the Kennebec potato as ourselves—but on attempting to eat in Boston some of the same potatoes we had sent there we soon perceived the great difference between a Kennebec potato in Boston and a Kennebec potato at home. Our potatoes had been too much exposed to the air, and though they had not turned green, as they will do when exposed in the sun, they were spoiled by exposure.

Our Kennebec and Penobscot friends should pack up in tight casks all potatoes to send off to customers whom they expect to trade with a second time—and if perfectly tight casks cannot be obtained, loam or mud may be filled into flour barrels with the potatoes, and the cost of transportation to Boston by water will not be increased by the filling.

A part of the labor of harvesting potatoes is severe and requires a strong arm; the soil lies heavy about them and the hand hoe must be used with much more vigor than is required in tilling the ground, in order to disengage them from their bed. A plough, constructed in such a manner as not to cut the potato would save a great deal of hard labor. The plough should have a dull coulter which should slope back at an angle of forty five degrees; and it might also have a double mould board. This plough would loosen up all the earth about the potatoes, in land free from stones and stumps, and most of the potatoes would lie on the surface—the remainder would soon be discovered by the strong hoe.

Some ploughs of this description—or near it—were here exhibited at the fair last season. We hope some of our ingenious farmers who raise many potatoes for market will try a plough of this description and let us know how it works.

POTATO GROUND FOR NEXT SEASON.

The potato has become an indispensable article for the table, and no pains should be spared to grow the article in the best manner, and at as little cost as may be. And the very unequal quantities which we often see harvested in fields that are to all appearance equally rich, demands some of our attention to inquire into the cause of this difference. All will agree that soils naturally light, or made so by means of manures, furnish the best bed for the growth of the potato. Cultivators take different methods to produce this lightness in the soil, but most of them who have no new ground,—(which always lies lighter than old)—to plant with potatoes, place a shovel full or a fork full of manure in the hill with the seed potatoes, and in case of a dry summer the harvest will often prove less than if no manure were used! And then the land is scarcely any better by the application, for the next season.

You may generally have *vines* in abundance by placing manure in the hill, but good bottoms are more important than large tops, and our calculations should be made accordingly. Now we find that no soil will lie so light through the summer as green sward will—but if the sward is turned in the spring, and is then planted with potatoes, it does not become mellow in season to give them a good bed—it is also in most cases more dry than it should be for this article. We propose to our friends who never tried the experiment, to turn over some green sward in October, before all the grass is fed off, and see if they will not have a better bed for their potatoes than they can otherwise make—if straw or old meadow hay is ploughed in, it will not vitiate the soil, and it may help the crops. We once tried this experiment—we ploughed our ground about the middle of October, and in the spring we did nothing but harrow it well—planted our seed—threw a spoonful of plaster on each hill—and hoed our potatoes once; and without hilling up more than half an inch,—without any manure we raised the largest crop of potatoes that we ever harvested. The land was more light through the summer than we could make it by means of manure.

MODE OF HARVESTING BUCKWHEAT.

Mr. E. Freeman, of Framingham, has raised a beautiful field of buckwheat on some of his lightest, poorest land. In April he sowed this land with a bushel of rye to the acre, and in the last of June he buried all this rye with his plough, using a foot in the beam, and a cross bar at the bottom of the foot to lay the rye straw flat, so that it might be buried in the furrow. He sowed buckwheat, one bushel to the acre, and it was his intention to plough in the buckwheat straw in August as he had done the rye, but when he saw what a harvest of buckwheat he might have, he hesitated about turning it into manure. On seeing it, our advice was to save the grain, and keep the same field for buckwheat for next summer, as the land is not suitable for large crops of grass, being too light and porous to hold either moisture or manure.

Mr. F. concluded to take that course, and he began to harvest his wheat by mowing it with a common scythe. Afterwards he engaged a man to cut it with a grain cradle—it was thus laid in gavels like rye or oats—without suffering it to lie long in the gavel, he raked it into heaps of the size of common bundles, and then—*without binding*—he set these bundles on end to let the tops dry, and the beards of the grain held the whole bundle together sufficiently strong to keep the grain from the ground.

It was Mr. Freeman's calculation to let these bundles stand two or three days, then cart them and thresh out the grain immediately, before it should gather any moisture from the straw. And we are inclined to think this is the best mode of harvesting this valuable grain. If we mow it with a common scythe, we must rake over the whole ground, and the grain shells out so easily, we lose some every time we stir it—these bundles stand up so well they need not be moved or stirred until they are dry enough to be carted, and they need to be moved but once. No binding or unbinding is necessary, and the expense of harvesting is not half so great as the harvesting of common wheat. Mr. Freeman will probably have thirty bushels of buckwheat to the acre.

CABBAGE WORMS.

Mr. Freeman showed us his cabbage yard, where many of the stumps looked as if they would have no heads, though the land was rich and well tilled. On enquiring of him whether he had put ashes about the roots, he said he had not—and on pulling up some of the stumps, we found them full of worms. These were no doubt the cause of the loss of a great part of his crop.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MAKING BUTTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Mr. Cultivator,—Dear Sir, I am very much pleased with your plain manner of giving information to those who desire it, and feel confident that you will grant the favor I am about to ask, because you have never failed to grant the like to others who have addressed you. To come to the point at once, I wish to know the best mode of making butter. Observe, sir, I do not ask for merely general instructions, but I wish you to set down every particular step. Take it for granted that I know nothing at all of the matter, and give instructions likely to be of use to a "new beginner," as the common expression goes.

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

P. S. Please, sir, give your opinion on the disputed question. Is it injurious to the butter to wash it, or is it not?

If we undertake to tell our correspondent which is the *best* mode of making butter, we may have our ears boxed the very next time we venture into a dairy room—for we find that good butter makers have different methods—each has the very best mode of making, and why should any one listen to the experience of others? Still our own opinion is, there is but one best mode of making the very best butter, the proof of which is in the eating—we do not mean that it shall be proved as soon as it comes from the churn, but after it has been made a year.

All dairy women know that the milk dishes must be kept clean and sweet—that the milk must be good—and that it must not be allowed to stand unreasonably long before the cream is taken off with the skimmer—nor should the cream stand too long before churning. In large daries it is a common practice to churn the gathered cream not less than three times in a week, but if the cream is kept in a cool place it may be allowed to stand half a week without injury at any season of the year, provided it is daily stirred in a thorough manner so as to mingle well together all parts of it.

When the cream is put into the churn it must be of proper temperature, or it will not make the best of butter—if it be too warm the butter will be soft and less in quantity than it should be—if it be too cold it is not easily converted to butter.—Dairy women are not much in the practice of using a thermometer in these cases though we think it would be an excellent practice, and "new beginners" may find one indispensable. Probably the heat indicated by Fahrenheit's thermometer may be between 60° and 70° without injury, but the only way to determine this with complete accuracy is to make several trials. At the commencement of churning the cream should never be agitated violently, for in such case it will be set to foaming and the formation of butter will be retarded. Let it be gently agitated for some time, and there will be no risk in a thorough shake towards the close. When the cream is good and has been properly kept, it is often converted to butter in fifteen minutes; and yet we see people churning for hours on one mess of cream! There is no doubt but that the cream from some cows is much more easily converted than from others, but the principal reason for the difference in the length of time required is a lack of attention to the preparation of the cream so as to give it the proper warmth.

When the cream has become butter it is well to keep up the agitation for five minutes, in order to *gather* the butter, or rather to separate it completely from the buttermilk. When this is done the buttermilk should be turned off and cold water should be substituted for it in the churn, then the water and the butter may be agitated again for several minutes—let this water be then turned off and a new supply be put in and agitated as before; in this way all the buttermilk may be separated from the butter, and if any liquid is left in the little crevices it will be principally water instead of buttermilk. The butter must then be taken from the churn by means of a little wooden shovel, with which it should be over hauled, or "worked over," as the women say, and partially salted. On the next day it should be over hauled again to let out all the extra moisture or water when it will be fit to be put into the firkin.

The salt used should not exceed one ounce for a pound of butter. And if *all* the buttermilk has been churned out or worked out the butter will keep sweet for a year or two in case it is well packed.—It should be stowed close in the firkin so that no air can gain admittance. The firkin should be water tight and brine tight. Some turn brine over the top to exclude the air, and when the firkins are to remain in the dairy this is a good mode, but the air should always be excluded as much as possible.

The greatest difficulty which we find in preparing butter to be kept for a long while is *in wholly separating the buttermilk* from the butter. If that is *all* worked out in season we are not in much danger of losing our butter or of having it turn frowy—but people seldom separate all this buttermilk, and those who sell their butter fresh prefer to let a quantity of liquid remain with the butter in order to balance better on the scale. When we are not sure that we have separated all the liquid from the butter, we can, by using salt that has been perfectly dried by the fire or in the sun absorb a portion of the moisture remaining in it and thus run less risk of injury from such particles which are apt to adhere to the butter. When butter is to be kept for several months we choose to mix a little pulverized saltpetre and some loaf sugar with the salt. One teaspoonful of saltpetre and two of sugar will be enough for a dozen pounds—these articles also aid us in absorbing the extra moisture of the butter.

But all will not agree with us as to washing new made butter in cold water and probably a majority of the dairy maids will decide at once that we ruin our butter by washing it—that we wash away much of the natural sweetness of the butter—they therefore *attempt* to work out that foul matter by hand, but they seldom succeed—and though their butter will taste as sweet as any when it is first made, *it will not remain sweet*. We do not mean that it is impossible to work out all this matter by hand—we mean to say females seldom do it, and this is the principal cause of the great quantity of frowy butter that is found in our markets.

We could never perceive any philosophical reason why water should wash away any of the richness of butter. Nothing will make it unite with any oily or buttery matter—and we should as soon fear that water put into our tallow kettle would injure the candles as that it would wash away the goodness of the butter. If our theory be correct that water cannot be made to mingle with butter the burthen of proof that water will wash away the goodness lies on the other side. For our part we can say we have eat as good butter at a year old made and kept in the way which we recommend as we have ever found; and we are satisfied that ours is much the easiest mode of separating the butter from the buttermilk.

We cannot account for the strong prejudice which exists against suffering new made butter to come in contact with water but we can assure our friends that the Scotch and the Dutch who have long been noted for their excellent butter, never fail to cleanse out all the buttermilk by the application of cold water in the churn; and their butter has been kept for years without the least taint.

CAMBRIDGE.

This is one of the oldest towns in the Commonwealth, and it was originally intended to make it the Metropolis of the State. In December, 1630, Governor Winthrop, Deputy Governor Dudley, and the Assistants, after many consultations about a fit place to build a town for the seat of government, agree on a place, north west side of Charles River, about three miles west of Charlestown, and most of them agree to build houses there, and to remove their ordnance and munition to that place, which was then known by the name of *Newtown*. Afterwards the Governor repented, and pulled down the frame of the house which he had erected there, and removed it to Boston. In some of the first years the annual election of the Governor and magistrates of the colony was holden in Newtown.

On these occastons the people assembled under an oak tree on the northerly side of the common; and this tree long remained a monument of the freedom and the patriotism of the ancestors of New England. An accession was made to this place in August, 1632, by the arrival of Mr. Hooker's company. Messrs. Hooker, Stone, and Haynes, the three principal fathers of the Connecticut Colony, came over in 1633. The Rev. Mr. Hooker and his assistant, Rev. Samuel Stone, were the first settled ministers at Cambridge. And the fame of the removal of these eminent men to America, is supposed to have induced great numbers of the Puritans to follow, and the number of inhabitants so increased at Newtown, that Mr. Hooker and the whole of his church and congregation emigrated in 1636 to Hartford on the Connecticut river. The Rev. Thomas Shepherd, and his company, bought the farms and buildings of those emigrants, and thus obtained a settlement ready furnished.

Cambridge is a half shire town, and now consists of three distinct settlements, or villages. Old Cambridge, the seat of the University, is three miles from West Boston bridge, which connects Cambridge with Boston. The soil of most of this part of the town is rather light, and in some parts quite sandy, but by deep ploughing, and by the intermixture of different soils which are found in the neighborhood, many fine gardens are formed, and vegetables and fruit trees which do not require a heavy soil succeed to perfection—many garden vegetables are here raised for the Boston market, in addition to what are furnished to the villagers and the students of the University established here. The soil here is well suited to the peach, the English cherry, melons of all kinds, and cucumbers, which seldom fail of coming to perfection when the proper care is taken. There are a few English walnut trees that here ripen their fruit.—Of the botanical garden belonging to the University, and located a mile west of the College buildings, we may have occasion to speak in a future number. We may also devote one chapter to the University when we feel in the mood.

Cambridgeport is a flourishing village about half way between the University and the bridge. Wharves are built here, and coasting vessels with heavy and bulky articles pass through the *draws* of the bridges across the Charles, and land their cargoes in this place. Lumber from the eastward in great quantities; plaster, and lime, and grain, and flour also are here stored, and sold into the country, and the port is often a very busy place. The inhabitants here have displayed a very good taste in building, and we see many fine seats and neat little cottages, with their front yards full of fruits, and their gravel walks swept as nice as a new made pin. The natural soil here is too sandy without an intermixture of clay, which is very abundant a little to the north, and which will be found the very best article that can be used to give a proper consistency to this sandy surface. There are no rocks in this part of Cambridge, and the whole land was probably once washed here from the ocean. A proper coat of clay intermixed with the naturally warm and porous soil would be felt for centuries, and would serve to *retain* the stable manures that soon disappear from a porous soil. The Cambridge Bank, with a capital of $100,000 is located in this village. We shall have no room in this chapter to speak of churches, and if we name none, our old correspondent who complained of partiality in our notices cannot complain again on this same score.

East Cambridge was formerly known as Lechmere Point. This is the newest part of Cambridge, and is a flourishing place. It is the seat of the County Courts, and is connected with Boston by Canal bridge, and the Viaduct of the Boston and Lowell rail-road over Charles river. The Middlesex Bank, with a capital of $150,000 was located here, but is not now in operation. Of the public buildings and the manufactures of the town of Cambridge, we have now no room to speak. The population in 1837 was 7,631.

WE OUGHT TO RAISE OR SAVE MORE GRASS SEED.

Within a few years past there has been a great call for our clover and herd's grass seed, large quantities of which have been shipped to Boston and New York. Within a year or two our farmers have begun to sow grass seed more or less in the fall with winter rye, and on burns, on low meadows after they have been cleared.—The amount thus sowed is not great, but unless farmers have taken the precaution to save the seed themselves, they are very much troubled to get it; and it is not unfrequently the case that our dealers, after having shipped off their stock are under the necessity of sending to Boston, importing, it may be, some of the identical seed which a little while before they sent off, in order to supply the call at home.—It is evident therefore that more ought to be raised and some saved at home. Each year brings an additional call for it, for there are thousands of acres cleared of the forest, and the farmers on old farms are turning their attention to laying down their lands, and not only lay down more acres but are more liberal with their seed—*finding it an advantage to sow more* per acre than most of them have been in the habit of doing heretofore.

The introduction of clover mills in various sections of the country is a great help to the farmers, and we wish there were more of them. In many places they take in the hay or the chaff and clean it on shares, and in other places they do it for hire. We should think that a movable one to accompany a threshing machine would be profitable. Why will not some Yankee invent a nice small one that can be contained in a small compass, and put in operation in "a minute," and do up the work in less time than that? This would induce farmers to sow more and raise more, and as a very natural consequence more would beget more, and the farmers would not have to send to Boston to buy back the seed they sold in the spring. [Maine Cultivator.

A PATRIARCHAL PLOUGHMAN. A foreign paper states that a short time ago an inhabitant of the village of St. Dunnet, in the Creuse, desired one of his sons, who is seventy-nine years of age, to have the horses put to the plough, and went into a field with it, accompanied by his family. He then held the plough, and when he had worked for some time, said, taking off his hat, "My children, let us return thanks to God. Tell your friends that your ancestor, after his hundredth year, ploughed the field that gives you subsistence. I yesterday reached my hundredth year."

CURE FOR THE STING OF A BEE, &c.—A few days since, we observed in an exchange paper the account of a gentleman who had been thrown into the lock jaw, from excessive pain produced by the sting of a wasp. This induced us to give the following remedy, which, we are credibly informed by those who have made the experiment, is infallible in all cases. It is perfectly simple—prevents either swelling or pain, and can be obtained at almost any time. It is as follows:—

"The juice of onions." Apply it to the affected part in any way most convenient to the patient.

The Philadelphia North American says the Liverpool packet ship Monongahela is loading with wheat and oats. About 16,000 bushels of the former, and 10,000 bushels of the latter are already engaged.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

☞ Subscribers who wish to remit cash to the Proprietor of this paper, can do it cheaply through the Post Office. Nothing more than newspaper postage would probably be charged. If a collector is sent out, they must see the necessity of an increased charge to pay the expense.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

We rejoice to hear that these institutions are making serious preparations to resume specie payments. A large number of banks south of them are waiting only for their action to return to an honest course of dealing. The great mammoth bank, chartered by Pennsylvania after the United States refused to re-charter it, is the principal obstacle in the way of resumption. We understand that some of the other banks of that city are willing to loan it a million each on condition of its resuming.

Should all these banks conclude it best to pay, as banks at the north are required to do, it would make a vast difference in the receipts of northern manufacturers and creditors. Unfortunately our northern dealers have been for a long time in a worse condition than if they had been dealing exclusively in barter—they have been paying cash for their cotton, their flour, their rice, and their tobacco; while they have been selling their manufactured goods for southern and western notes, payable when it may suit the convenience of the promisors.

There is some little inconvenience in being obliged to go back a couple of thousand years, and revive the old laws of barter that were then prevalent in some places; but were we in trade we should prefer that as a safer system than the one which has been practiced upon for some time past. We now have measures, and steelyards, and scales, so that we should not need to be bothered as our ancestors were in dealing with the Indians for their firs and skins. We need not now to hold a council to determine precisely the weight of a white man's foot or of his hand when placed in one scale to balance the Indian's furs in the other. This would be insufferable *at the present day* when one man's hand or foot often presses down so much harder than another's; and we can arrive at the true weight or value without all this ceremony.

We propose then to our manufacturers, in the present state of things, to let Philadelphia bills alone, and sell their goods at barter only. Flour, and rice, and cotton, are the very articles you want, and since we have weights and scales the principal inconvenience you will suffer under the barter system will be you must all learn to judge accurately of the value and of the quality of the several articles which you may take in payment for your goods.—You have only to learn half a dozen trades instead of one, and then you may be flour dealers, tobacco dealers, fur dealers, &c., just as you may find chaps that are ready for a trade in these articles. When the railroads are completed as far as Buffalo you can take a bale of cloth and a box of shoes with you, and bring back, from the shores of Lake Superior if you please, some firs or some wheat, just enough to pay for the truck you carried out, and then you would need neither paper balances nor hard money balances—in truth you would need no cash in the trade—you would receive on the spot something of real, intrinsic value. And should you not overload, but take a package just large enough to sleep on over night, you would not be so likely to be robbed as if you took many bales with you; and here you see is a strong argument against overtrading—every one ought to watch his own goods, and the fewer he has the more easily they are watched.

When you become used to this system it may be you will like it. For ourselves we should prefer almost any course to that of relying on the promises of banks that claim a right to stop payment whenever it may suit their convenience though possessed of abundant means to cancel all obligations. We published in a former paper that this United States Bank of Pennsylvania had carried fourteen suits against it by writs of error into the Supreme Court to settle the point whether it should pay extra interest, according to its charter, after a refusal to redeem its notes on demand or whether it should pay simple interest only, according to the provisions of a statute made *after* its notes were issued. The lower Court decided against the bank, and we trust the higher Court will confirm the decision.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence has resigned his seat in Congress on account of ill health, and he declines being a candidate for re-election.

MAINE ELECTION.

Our last week's report of this business must be corrected in one particular—the Whigs have elected only four members of Congress—the Democrats two,—and there are two districts in which there is no choice, viz: Oxford, and Hancock and Washington. Lowell is the Democratic candidate, and Noyes is the candidate of the Whigs. In regard to the election of Governor we are still in the dark. It was a very close run, and more than 90,000 votes were polled. It is admitted by all parties that each candidate had more than 45,000, and it is no wonder there is some miscounting. The Post of this city contends for a tie vote, while the Courier is of the opinion that Kent is elected. The Portland Argus admits that Fairfield is not re-elected by the people. None pretend to know the number of scattering votes, but the Portland Advertiser has yet found but ten. From the best information we can obtain we judge that Kent is elected, or that there is no choice by the people.

FROM LIBERIA. Governor Buchanan has written from Liberia to a friend in New York, that the Colony established there is in a very thriving condition—that the place is an asylum for many who flee from oppression in the interior of the country as well as for those who choose to return there from America. He says slave vessels were formerly numerous on the coast, but they now seldom appear. We should rejoice to see Colonies established along the whole coast of Africa. This is the only method to put a total stopper on the slave trade.

FINE GRAPES. Mr. Babcock, of Milton has left us some very fine grapes, natives of the State, and to our taste they are superior to the famous Isabella that requires so much attention. These grapes are akin those brought to us from Foxborough, and probably such ones may be found in many of the meadows of New England. Some of them are of a pale red color, and some are of a green white. They are a rich variety and good enough for any Editor in the State.

LEVIS, the great—the great Bank swindler—returned from Europe sometime since, and made Philadelphia his residence. It is now reported that he has absconded again without an attempt to arrest him. Are there no officers in Philadelphia; or are they his accomplices in the plunder of the Schuylkill Bank?

MEXICO. It is rumored that a counter Revolution in Mexico has put the Federalists in possession of the city, and that they had imprisoned Bustamente, the leader of the Centralists. Not much confidence is placed in this report—and it is not very material which party rules in Mexico.

BURGLARS ARRESTED. In New Orleans two men by the name of Buel have been committed for trial on a charge of burglary. A great amount of property has been found in their possession concealed in a bed-tick and under a floor carpet.

FARE REDUCED. The steamboats from New York to New Haven, 80 miles, have been charging 12½ cents for a passage—it is now reduced to one cent, and the proprietors contemplate to be able, ere long, to afford each passenger a dinner for his company.

THE PICAYUNE. Mr. Kendall, the Editor of this paper, has spent a few days in this city—we understand he has now gone to New Orleans to resume his editorial labors, and we may expect soon to hear more of his drollery in his humorous N. O. Picayune.

The N. Y. Evening Post tells its readers that 10,000 foreign letters were there received by the British Queen; and that 3,000 were brought over by the Britannia. This shows to the Britannia more than one seventh of the real number, 20,000.

NANTUCKET BOYS. One of these water lads lately came near drowning; but he was helped out of the water by a friend who witnessed his perilous situation. As soon as he landed he yelled out "There, did'nt I swim?"

Receipts for the Monument. The Courier states that more than twenty-five thousand dollars have been collected at the late Fair, and that the monument may now be expected to be finished, without farther contribution from the public.

☞ The Whigs of Susquehanna County have nominated Henry *Drinker* for Congress. We thought the Whigs had resolved to have no drinkers in their log cabins.

The Democrat makes frequent complaints that the neutral papers don't give correct returns of the elections! Would not they do better to copy his statements?

MAINE. **Returns from all the towns excepting two have been received and nothing new is to be said of the election. Some votes may be rejected for informality; but if all are good, people now a days cannot count alike. Figures that never used to lie are becoming party politicians and we can place but little dependence on them.**

FATAL EXPLOSION. M. Shannon of Peru (Ill.) was lately torn in pieces by the burning of a keg of powder in an unfinished building. He had a pipe in his mouth and was overhauling some old casks when he let some fire drop from his pipe into one partly filled with powder.—His flesh was torn from his body, and pieces of it were found sticking to the walls of the building. He survived for some hours.

GEORGIA, comes next on the national carpet. On the 5th of Oct. That state elects nine members of Congress by general ticket. Also members of her legislature, but no Governor is elected this year.

Great Victory in Florida. Four Indians have been captured by the regular army in Florida—to match this, one dwelling house has been burned by the Indians and two persons have been scalped. The Indians are pleased with their victory.

Fire in Chelsea. On Wednesday a fire in Chelsea consumed three buildings, two of them were unfinished.

Fire in New Orleans. The great Exchange Hotel, which cost about half a million, has been totally destroyed by fire.

FIRE EXTINGUISHED. The great Hotel at New Orleans, the St. Charles, was not consumed—nothing but the roof of the upper story was destroyed—the damage was only $30,000 instead of $500,000.

A canal collector at Buffalo, named *Fish*, has run off with 300 dollars of public funds—he must be one of the small fry.

At East Sangerville, Me., the dwelling house of Leonard Dearth was consumed by fire last week. Loss $1500.

Fire at Aux Cayes. A great fire has recently burnt nearly the whole town.

FOR SALE.—A farm in Framingham. Inquire at this office, or of the Editor.

A man who called his name Joseph Ford, attempted suicide this morning, while riding on the outside of a stage which was passing through Cross street. He jumped from the stage and cut his throat with a knife, and was only prevented from killing himself instantly, by the interference of the driver. He was taken to the hospital and it is thought will recover. [Democrat.

Philadelphia Night Police. The Ledger states that there are employed in Philadelphia and the four incorporated districts or "Liberties," 206 watchmen, exclusive of private and market watchmen. The number of lamps is 3,711 oil, and 708 gas. The quantity of oil annually consumed is estimated at 27,000 gallons.

The towns and classes of towns in Maine which did not succeed in electing members to the State Legislature on the first trial, held another ballot on Mondays. We have only heard from the town of Cumberland, which elected the democratic candidate by a considerable majority.

Times in Cincinnati. A late number of the Cincinnati Gazette contains *five columns of advertisements, in small type,* of *Sheriff's Sales*, including property valued at several hundred thousands of dollars, and much of it in the most eligible places for busines of any in the city.

The Quebec Gazette of Tuesday last says, 'In the course of last night and this morning one hundred and sixteen vessels have arrived from sea; the harbor is completely crowded with ships, not less than 150 being in sight from the platform.'

A fine ship called the Bengal, of 665 tons, belonging to Henry Oxnard, of Boston was launched Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, from the ship yard of Waterman & Ewell, Medford.

The Montreal Herald states that Mr. Buckingham, the oriental traveller, is laboring under a "severe attack of indisposition." Itinerant lecturers are very often attacked with indisposition, but in nine cases out of ten it is an indisposition to pay their bills. [Times.

The editor of the New York Tattler recently wrote a long article on the subject of "Hanging;" but as he acknowledges he never tried the experiment himself, he will find it uphill work to persuade his readers that they cannot put their necks to a better use.

The population of Newark, N. J., has *decreased* 2140 since the year 1836—it being now only 17292. This going backwards is sorry business for speculators in real estate.

ANOTHER POLITICAL JEST. Whiggery grows serious as its latter end approaches. Up this way it has become so serious that it actually speaks in meeting. [Coos Co Dem.

If to 'speak in meeting' denote the latter end, woe to both political parties!

A fellow in New York has been circulating bills purporting to be on the "Bank of Sandstone." Had these bills been on a *sand bank*, they might have been worth something. [Times.

NOMINATIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS. The following are the nominations made by the Van Buren State Convention, at Springfield, on Wednesday, the 16th of September: For President, Martin Van Buren. For Vice President, Richard M. Johnson.

For Electors at large, William P. Walker, of Lenox, and Ebenezer Fisher, of Dedham.

For Electors for the different Congressional Districts:—No. 1, Caleb Eddy, of Boston; No. 2, Robert Upton, of Salem; No. 3, Nathaniel Stevens, of Andover; No. 4, Timothy Thompson, of Charlestown; No. 5, Samuel D. Sporr, of Worcester; No. 6, Caleb Hubbard, of Sunderland; No. 7, John Leland, of Cheshire; No. 8, James Fowler, of Westfield; No. 9, Artemas Brown, of Medway; No. 10, Nathan C. Brownell, of Westfield; No. 11, Thomas Mandell, of New Bedford; No. 12, Jesse Peirce of Stoughton.

WHIG NOMINATIONS. *For Electors at Large.*—Isaac C. Bates of Northampton, and Peleg Sprague of Boston.

District No. 1, Mr. Shaw of Boston, (he has declined); No 2, Stephen C. Phillips of Salem; No. 3, Rufus Longley of Haverhill; No. 4, Sidney Willard of Cambridge; No. 5, Ira M. Barton of Worcester; No. 6, George Grennell of Greenfield; No. 7, Thaddeus Pomroy of Stockbridge; No. 8, Samuel Mixter of New Braintree; No. 9, Thomas French of Canton; No. 10, Wilkes Wood of Middleborough; No. 11, Joseph Tripp of Fairhaven; No. 12, John B. Thomas of Plymouth.

POLICE COURT.—*Wednesday, Sept. 23.* An *old thief*, named Albert Case, was arrested by Constable Clapp, on suspicion of stealing a pair of handsome covered stools, from a furniture warehouse, on Cornhill. The theft was fully proved, and Case was sentenced to pay a fine or suffer one month's imprisonment in the House of Correction. He is an old sinner, in this way, and has once been sentenced to the State's Prison for his evil doings. His punishment this time, was comparatively light.

Murderous Assault. A bright, well-formed, active-looking colored boy, named Peter York, was placed at the bar, yesterday morning, on a charge of assaulting and stabbing Mr. Edward Courcy with a dirk knife, and seriously wounding him in the side. The history of the affair, as given by the witnesses, was this. Peter York, the prisoner, was looking in Mr. Courcy's shop, and feeling somewhat merry, made a good deal of noise, by singing and talking loud, for some time, when Mr Courcy requested him to suspend his music or leave the shop. York continued his noise, and was tuning his pipes louder than before, and talked and laughed, as it seemed, on purpose to annoy Mr. Courcy. He was again requested to stop his noise, and still paid no attention to the request. Mr. Courcy then told him that if he did not be quiet he would put him out of the shop. York told him he could'nt do it—and continued his provocations.—Mr. Courcy then seized him and forced him out of doors. York resisted very stoutly, and as the door was closing upon him, a handkerchief was caught in the crevice. Mr. Courcy opened the door a little to pull it in, when York sprung violently forward, and thrust the blade of a long dirk knife into his side. We have not learned the extent of the injury, but believe it was somewhat serious.

The facts were fully sustained by three witnesses, and York was of course committed to prison, to await his trial for this crime at the next term of the higher Court. [Times.

Atrocious assault on a young woman on the Common. Jeremiah Donavan, a lad about 18 years of age, was brought up by watchman Jennings, for an assault on Elizabeth Bryant, with a felonious intent on her person, and the charge seemed to be very fully made out by the evidence, corroborated in many material points by the admissions of Donavan on the stand.

He was committed for trial for want of bail in the sum of $1,000. [Post.

THE BITER BIT. A good story is told of a chap in North Carolina, who went the entire figure in the way of marrying all the girls who would have him, without waiting for any of them to die off as the law directs. After having married the thirteenth, some of his first loves came down upon him and had him lodged in jail. But a person so fond of perfect liberty and who could get into Hymen's noose with such ease, found little difficulty in getting out of the "jug" and the next news of him he was running at large with a heavy reward offered for his apprehension. He was shortly recognised by a gentleman, who anxious to get the reward invited him to his house, desired him to sit down, called his wife to chat with him as an inducement to detain him there, while he made some excuse for leaving a few moments and started for a constable to arrest the runaway. What was the poor man's astonishment on returning with the constable to find that the gay Lothario, taking the advantage of his short absence, *had absconded with his wife*. This makes the fellow's stock on hand fourteen. [St. Louis Pennant.

FIRE AT NATCHEZ. A fire occurred at Natchez on the 9th inst. in one of the outbuildings of a beautiful mansion. There were in the kitchen two servants, a girl and a boy, and both were destroyed—the boy was in a sick bed and was found a crisped cinder—the girl was taken out alive, horribly burnt, but died in a few hours in the most excrutiating agony and pain.

The Governor of Ohio has issued his Proclamation appointing the 30th day of October ensuing, for the choice of Presidential Electors in that State.

A man's back received considerable injury from a cow-skin, in Philadelphia, the other day.

A SHOCKING DEED. The Norfolk Herald, of Wednesday relates a shocking occurrence which took place in that borough on the day previous. A man or rather a monster by the name of Flannelly, who in a state of excitement produced by alcohol, had ill treated his wife, an inoffesive woman, by beating her at sundry times, went up to her while she was at work at the wash tub, and without preface stabbed and cut up her abdomen with a sheath knife so that her entrails protruded through the wound. Mrs. Flannelly, in order to avoid the brutal usage of her husband had sought employment in a family as a servant and was so occupied when the wretch made the attack on her. In the horrible situation she was, she walked up stairs to the mistress of the family, who had not risen from her bed, holding the protruding entrails with her hands. A surgeon was immediately called in who pronounced the wound mortal; though the ill-fated woman may probably linger to conclude a life of hardship, in all the agony of corporal suffering. Flannelly is in jail to answer for his most revolting and unnatural crime.

A maniac by the name of John Morrison, who has been confined for eight years in the Toronto Jail, was most barbarously murdered on Tuesday by a fellow prisoner named Clarke or Lafferty, who had only been imprisoned the preceding day on a charge of fire raising. The maniac had, according to his usual custom, gone to take a sleep after dinner, and while sleeping Clarke took a billet of firewood and gave him a fatal blow over the right eye, which deprived him of life.

ANOTHER LEXINGTON SUFFERER. The remains of a man floated on shore, a few days since, at Wading River, L. I. A watch was in the pocket of the pantaloons, and in one of the boots, "E. B. Gleason, Esq.," with the name of the maker at Boston. The apparel was fine. The remains were respectfully interred in the parish burying-ground.

The editor of the Transcript was informed by Messrs. Harrington & Fisk, the boot-makers above alluded to that they sold, last November, a pair of boots, with Mr. Gleason's name upon them, to Mr. John Everett a gentleman who was lost in the Lexington. This circumstance renders it probable that the body found is that of Mr. Everett.

An inquest was held over the body of a female which drifted on shore at Smithtown L. I. on the 13th inst, supposed from appearances to have been one of the sufferers of the Lexington, as the back of the dress was somewhat burnt, and the face looked as if literally cooked and adhering to the bones. From the description of her apparel—(black silk dress, merino cape, pink gauze neck-handkerchief, black figured belt, red flannel shirt, black woollen stockings, and slippers,)—she was supposed to be the wife of James Bates, 2nd, of Abington, Mass.

ACCIDENT. We learn that on Tuesday last the Eastern stage was upset, in crossing the railroad near West Stockbridge, precipitating the passengers some ten or fifteen feet down a bank, thereby severely injuring the Hon. Nathaniel Jones, of Orange, who was amongst the number. Though insensible for some time, his wounds were not considered dangerous, and hopes were entertained of his being able in a day or two to pursue his journey homeward. This is the second occurrence of the kind which has taken place in that neighborhood within three weeks, by the first of which a passenger was injured as to be unable to walk. [Alabany Argus.

The Baltimore Sun says that on Friday night a girl in a fit of somnambulism walked out of the second story window in South Gay street, falling upon the brick pavement of the yard; and yet strange to relate, the only injury she received was a sprained ankle. Had she been awake, the fall would in all probability have killed her. She is an old sleep walker.

FIRE. Tuesday morning about 7 o'clk, the roof of a house at South Boston caught fire from a spark from the chimney. The house is occupied by Mr. George Wilson and owned by Mr. Josiah Dunham. The fire was extinguished without having done much damage.

FIRE. A small wooden building, containing waste, in rear of the Middlesex Mill, was destroyed by fire, about 8 o'clk, last evening. It belonged to the Massachusetts Corporation. The loss was inconsiderable. [Lowell Courier.

INCENDIARYISM. An attempt was made last Tuesday night to set fire to the shed of an unoccupied house in Haymarket Place. Some combustibles had been collected together and ignited, but for some reason or other the fire appeared to have gone out of itself. A stable in the vicinity was set on fire last summer.

Fire at Jamaica, W. I. The splendid estate "Hope" the property of the Duke of Buckingham, was destroyed by fire.—110 negro houses, the great house, cane fields, stores, and all the property of master and man, were destroyed.

Fire in Trenton. A Bow factory and saw mill were destroyed by fire, in Trenton, N. J., last Monday evening. The loss exceeded the insurance upon the property, several thousand dollars.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY. On Saturday night last, the store of Miller & Hallowell, No. 35 North Front st., Philadelphia, was broken open, and silk handkerchiefs to the amount of $4000 stolen. The most costly goods only were taken.

Some of the country editors have confounded the "Eastern question" with the "North Eastern Boundary question," and the way they have dumfungled the late foreign news is a caution to Dutch almanacs.

THE NEGROES OF THE AMISTAD. The case incidentally came up before the Circuit Court at Hartford, on the 17th having been continued from the last term in order to enable the counsel to agree a statement of facts preparatory to an appeal to the Supreme Court,) and a motion was made by R. S. Baldwin, Esq., to dismiss the appeal from the District Court on the ground that it appeared from the record of the District Court that the allegations in the libels of Ruiz and Montez that the Africans were their property were found not to be true;—and that the appeal having been taken by them from the decree of that Court, the question of property was conclusively settled: that the United States had no interest to authorize an appeal in their name; and that it appeared from the published correspondence between the Spanish Minister and the Secretary of State, that the Africans were not demanded by the Minister "as slaves but as Africans," for trial and punishment in Cuba.

Judge Thompson, however, considered the appeal as taken from his *pro forma* decree at the last term of the Court, that was not entered on the record, and that consequently the motion could not be entertained in the Circuit Court. He remarked that no prejudice to the Africans could be occasioned by the refusal to entertain the motion here, as it could be made in the Supreme Court.

It was stated by Mr. Baldwin that in the case of Holmes, a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court had expressed the opinion that in the absence of treaty stipulation, no power exists in the Executive or any department of the Government to surrender fugitive criminals to a foreign government for trial.

MELANCHOLY. W. R. T. Chaplain, a gentleman who had been staying at Barnum's Hotel, on Wednesday, departed for Philadelphia on Thursday morning. Yesterday morning he was married to a Miss Murdock, of that city, and they arrived here in the steamboat line, and took apartments in the City Hotel. Dinner was ordered, but Mr. Chaplain declined eating any, and called for some water to wash himself. At that time he appeared to be weak and staggering. However, when the table was set, he eat of the fare moderately, and after drinking a glass of wine said he felt much better. He then retired to the chamber, where he fell down in a fit, and in a short time expired. Medical aid was called in, but it was of no avail. He had been for some time previous to his marriage in ill health, but on the morning of his leaving for Philadelphia, he appeared to be completely renovated. The unfortunate gentleman, who has been thus snatched from anticipated earthly happiness, and left a widowed virgin to mourn her bereavement, was a native of Cambridge, Mass., and a resident of Mississippi. The threshold of happiness was the entrance to the charnel house. [Baltimore Sun.

A fight between Edward Stanley, M. C. for North Carolina and Greenhow, L[...] of the State Department, took place on Monday, in the City Hall at Washington. Greenhow was thrown on his back, Stanley put his foot on his face, but Greenhow begged for his life he was saved further punishment, then being kicked out of the room. Greenhow had previously treated Mr. Stanley with great rudeness on being asked to furnish the North Carolina member with a volume of laws from which extracts were desired to be sent to his constituents.

HARD TIMES. When *money* is as scarce as it is now; when *exchange* on New York is 15 per cent as it was a few days ago, we bought a bill and paid that premium for it; when *cotton* is selling for what will give the farmer a clear gain of about five cents in the pound; when *land* cannot find a purchaser; and when the newspapers in the country are filled with sheriff sales, it is common now a days to see them; when all these things exist, we presume the man must be either a fool or a knave, who denies that we have *hard times*. [Geo. Journal.

A COSTLY BANNER. The Nathez Courier of the 22d ult. states, that among the various banners carried on Thursday, the most singular and appropriate was that of P. L. Mitchell, Esq. It was composed of bank notes amounting to near one thousand dollars, of all sizes from one bit bills up to the denomination of one hundred. All the better banks, such as Brandon, Real Estate, Tombigby, &c. were hung out as mementos of the currency tinkering. The tassals of this flag were composed of the regular shinplasters.

PROLER, THE BLACKING MAKER. The absconding scoundrel, who not only swindled the merchants of New York out of about $100,000 but wrote back insulting letters, taunting them with their simplicity in letting him do so, has been arrested in Holland, and made to deliver up the deposites. A strapping New Yorker pursued the runaway in one of the steam packets, got to Holland before him, and actually made a prisoner of him on board the ship in which he had left America.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce is about half whig and half loco. We understand that one of the editors, Mr Hale, is a loco, and the other, Mr. Hallock, a whig. When the former gets at the quill, it ejects matter tinged with cofocoi-m, and when the latter, a whig aspect characterizes its productions. The Journal, however, is a good "matter of fact paper. [Hampshire Gazette.

VIRGINIA. *Virginia Convention.* Mr. Webster and Mr. Cushing are expected to attend the great Virginia Convention in Richmond, on the 5th October, the anniversa.y of the Thames.

KENTUCKY. Robert P. Letcher and M. V. Thompson were inaugurated as Governor and Lieut. Governor of Kentucky on the 1st instant.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY,

BY STEPHEN BROWN.

Shares Eastern Railroad, (N. H.) $95½ a 65½ pr s.
" Boston and Lowell Railroad, 12¾ per ct adv.
" Boston and Providence R. Road, $65½ pr s.
" Winnisemmet Company, $17½ a 18¼ per sh.
" East Boston Company, $14 per sh.
" State Bank, $58 a 58½ per sh.
" Tremont Bank, $97¾ 98 per sh.
" South Bank, $78 a 79 per sh.
" Granite Bank, $90½ per sh.
" Granite Bank, (div. off,) $87¼ per sh.
" City Bank, $90½ per sh.
" Shawmut Bank, $88 per sh.
" Railroad Bank, (Lowell) par.
" Boston and Roxbury Mill Dam Company, $12 per sh.
" Boston Library, $18 per sh.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Edward A. Tyler, of New Orleans, formerly of this city, to Miss Julia Ann, daughter of J. Barnes, of East Cambridge.

23d inst., by Rev. Mr. Lord, Mr. Horace G. Rodgers, of Dorchester, to Miss Lucy Jane L. Clapp, of this city.

20th inst. by Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. Nahum H. Blair to Miss Abigail Peirce.

Mr. George Williams, of Charlestown, to Miss Laura Olivia Basden, of this city.

In East Cambridge, Mr. Edward C. Wheelock to Miss Sarah B. Orcutt, both of this city.

At Farmington Falls, Me. 12th inst. by Rev. Mr. Rogers, of F. Mr. P. Frederick Williston, merchant of this city, to Miss Margaret G. daughter of Asa Brown, of F.

In Abington, Ill, Mr. Alfred Payne, of Mechanics' Grove, to Miss Martha S. Barry, formerly of Salem, Mass.

In Worcester, Sept. 9, by Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. ...e E. Hastings, to Miss Miriam W. Eager, both of Westboro'.

In Paxton, Sept. 1, by Rev. Mr. Pollard, of Holden, Mr. Charles Cutler, of Holden, to Miss Paulina ...

In West Boylston, Sept. 21, by Rev. Mr. Tracy, Mr. David Goddard, Jr. of Leominster, to Miss Charlotte B., daughter of James Davenport, Esq.

In Southbridge, Sept. 15, by Rev. S. S. Cutting, Mr. ...ning Leonard of Madison, Ia., to Miss Mary ...her, eldest daughter of E. D. Ammidon, Esq.

In Westborough, Sept. 16, by Rev. C. B. Kittredge, Mr. Theodore F. Brigham, of Charlestown, to Miss ...line M. Fay.

In Westminster, by Rev. C. Mann, Mr. Franklin ...bard to Miss Eunice Whitney. Mr. George S. ...rage of Leominster, to Martha A. Minott.

In Marlborough, Mr. Alanson Mowry to Mrs. Lucia Mowry. Mr. John H Peters to Miss Lucy W. ...good.

In Brookfield, Sept. 16, by Rev. Mr. Horton, Mr. ...rles Burbank of Warren, to Miss Martha B. Da... of Brookfield. Sept. 17, Mr. Charles C. Reed to ...s Jane Wetherbee. both of B.

DEATHS.

In East Boston, Wm. B., son of Mr. Chas E. Gay, ... mos.

In Brighton, widow Martha, consort of the late Jonathan Livermore, Esq. 81.

In Dorchester, 19th inst. Mr. Elisha B., eldest son of Mr. Jesse Bird, of this city, 29.

In Portsmouth, 16th inst. Mr. Charles F. Kupfer, Jr. of this city, 40.

In Portsmouth, Mrs. Stella L. wife of Capt. Wm. ...y, and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Leonard, of Worcester, Mass. 33.

In Norton, Angelia E., wife of Laban M. Smith, 33.

In Gilmantown, N. H. Rev. Jeremiah Sweat, 34, a clergyman of the Methodist denomination

In Millbury, Sept. 12, of concussion of the brain, John ...lvin, son of Mr. John E. Eaton, 2. He fell from a chair upon the floor, and so severely injured his head that stupor and paralysis immediately succeeded, which terminated his life the third day after the accident.

In Harvard, Sept. 14, Mr. Isaac Burgess, 40.

In Grafton, Sept. 10, Miss Martha A. Batcheller, 26. ...Solomon Monroe, 61.

In New England Village, Grafton, Sept. 18th, Charles ...ry, youngest son of Mr. John Field, 7 mos.

In Baldwinville, Sept. 14, David F., son of Col. Jonas Baldwin, 8.

In Winchendon, Aug. 26, Mr. John Kilburn, a revolutionary soldier, 87.

In Leominster, Aug. 28, Mary, wife of Moses D. Richardson, 31.

In Phillipston, July 8, Capt. Isaac Doane, 44. Aug. ...Dea. Pierson Richardson, 91.

In Ware Village, Sept. 6, Louisa Allen, daughter of ... John S. Mellen, aged 11 weeks.

In New Boston, N. H. Sept. 8, Mrs. Mehitable, wife of John Fairfield, Esq. 62.

In Nashua, N. H. Sept. 15, Mr. D. Wilder, proprietor of the Indian Head Coffee House, formerly of Worcester.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending September 19, 53. Males, 29; Females, 24. Of consumption, 5, cholera infantum, 6, teething, 4, bowel complaint, 3, hooping cough, 5, dysentery, 5, typhous fever, 3, convulsions, 1, dropsy, 3, old age, 2, intemperance, 4, lung fever, 1, fits, 1, diarrhœa, 1, infantile, 2, dropsy in the head, 1, apoplexy, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.

Coals—There have been since our last further arrivals of English Coals, and sales of three or four cargoes Newcastle, about 1200 chaldrons, at $8 25 a 8 50, and the balance of a cargo Orrel, at same prices, 6 mos, ... part 4 per cent. off for cash. A cargo Scotch, ...t 175 chaldrons, at 7 50 per chaldron, on 6 mos. Several cargoes Sydney, on contract, have come ... and other parcels have been sold at $7 per chaldron. Anthracite is dull, and no movements of interest have been noticed.

Coffee. The descriptions most suitable for the Southern and Western markets are scarce, and prices range a shade higher. For other kinds the stock is ...so small, and holders are acquiring more firmness.—The sales of the week consist of 500 bags St. Domingo, 9¼ a 9¾c; 450 do Cuba, 10¼ a 11c; 100 do do, ...¼c; 600 do Porto Cabello, 10¾ a 11c; and 100 do ...do, very superior pale do, at 11¼c per lb, 6 mos cr. Market closes firm, and of Porto Rico, there is none of any importance remaining in first hands.

Fish—There has been a further improvement in most kinds of packing Fish, with an increased demand.—Sales of 5000 qtls large Bay Chaleur and Grand Bank, $2 62 a 2 67 per qtl; 1000 do small do, 2 25 a 2 33, ... do; 1000 Hake, 1 33, and Haddock 1 17 a 1 25, do. At the close, the demand continued more than equal to the present supply, and dealers appeared confident that the highest quotation would be realized for a month to come. The receipts of Mackerel during the week have been very small, and the high prices reported in our last have been fully sustained. No. 1, $13 a 13 25; No. 2, 10 75 a $11; and No. 3, $6 a 6 50 per bbl. There were rumors at the close, more favorable for the catch. Several vessels have arrived at some of the outports with average fares.

Hides—But little doing, for the want of suitable supplies. A few more Calcuttas have been taken at 1 20 for green salted; 65 bales Madras Goat Skins brought 25c each, 6 mos.

Hops—Several parcels reached the market this week, which had been purchased of growers at about the quoted rates, and sold by dealers at an advanced price, for Southern markets. The quality has proved excellent, and the crop, as before reported, will exceed that of last year full one third. The accounts of the English crop are very unfavorable. Prices had rapidly advanced, which has created more firmness among holders here, but no extensive operations have taken place, growers not feeling disposed to meet purchasers on quite so favorable terms as before the arrival of the Britannia.

Iron—A sale of 250 tons Swedes was made to a manufacturer at $82 50 per ton, 9 mos cr; and small lots at same price, on 6 mos cr. PSI Old Sable, $95 a 97 50 do; New Sable, $87 per ton, cash, 4 per cent off. The stock of Swedes Iron being considerably reduced by late operations, holders are gradually acquiring more firmness.

Molasses—The transactions have not been of any great importance, but prices of all descriptions are fully supported. Sales of a few hundred hhds Cuba, distilling quality, in lots, at 21c; 400 hhds do sweet, to the trade, 24c; 400 do Trinidad, 27c; 200 do Cienfuegos, 28c; part for New York market, 6 mos. A lot of Porto Rico, prime, 31c, and New Orleans, by auction, 26½c per gal, case.

Provisions—There is no change of importance on the quotations of last week; for Lard there is rather an increased demand; rising 2000 kegs have been sold for shipping, at 12c, 4 mos; part 2 a 3 per cent off for cash, and some small lots at 12½c per lb.

Salt—A cargo St. Ubes arrived early in the week, consisting of about 3300 hhds, was previously sold at $2 per hhd, 6 mos. Another cargo was taken yesterday at a price equal to 1 90 per hhd, 6 mos cr; a small cargo Bonaire at about 2 50 per hhd; a cargo Cadiz arrived to day, was unsold at the close of our report.—Bag Salt is in good demand, and only one parcel remains in first hands, which is stored and held for an improved market.

Sugar—There has been less business done this week, but prices have been fully supported. A parcel of 300 boxes Cuba brown was taken for a Southern market, at 7¾, and 150 do do white, 9¾c per lb; 400 boxes do brown, in lots to the trade, 7¾ a 8¼; 100 do white, 10c per lb; 50 bbls Brazil white, 8c per lb; 130 hhds Porto Rico, 7¾ a 8½c per lb, and a small lot New Orleans, 5¾ a 6c per lb, 4 and 6 mos cr.

Tea—There is a steady demand experienced from the trade, and prices are without much change. The last importation we understand is not offered for sale. The English market at the latest date was somewhat lower for all descriptions, in consequence of large expected arrivals; holders, however, were not disposed to press sales, expecting that the cessation of trade with the Chinese shall be of long duration.

Wool—There is no great change in the market; the supply of fleece is fully equal to the demand, and of pulled there is but a limited stock. Sales of both descriptions continue to be made at former prices.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

BOSTON Sept. 26. Flour—There was an active demand for Western from the trade, and about all the arrivals of Genesee met a ready sale on landing, at 5 25 a 5 31¼ per bbl. But little business has been done in Southern, and the extreme quotation are not now obtainable for any large parcels. The accounts from New York to-day being less favorable than dealers had anticipated, very little has been done, and the market closes with a languid demand, but no lower prices. The weather in England, at the last dates, had upon the whole been very propitious for collecting the harvest, and a large portion of the wheat was housed in excellent condition. The opinions respecting the result were various and conflicting. The crop will probably be of very fine quality, but deficient in quantity, and below an average. American Flour, per bbl, free was quoted at 34s 6d a 35s.

Grain—Notwithstanding the heavy arrivals of Corn for the past fortnight, the market has experienced a much less depression than might have been expected; 85,000 bushels arrived last week, and 78,000 bushels have come in within four days. More than two-thirds of the whole has been disposed of, by sales to dealers, and shipments to other markets. Several cargoes are being stored by first hands, rather than submit to the reduction in prices; and a few cargoes remain for sale. The residue of the Vineyard fleet is now arriving, and the supply will soon be further augmented. The prices realized have been, for yellow flat, 59 a 60c; white, 57 a 58c per bushel. Oats, Delaware, several cargoes, 30 a 31½c; Eastern, no large arrivals; last sale, 35c; Northern, 40c. Rye, nothing doing of any importance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23. Flour—Common brands Genesee, 4 87½; Ohio, 4 75 a 4 81; Michigan, 4 75; Howard St., 5 37½ a 5 50; Rye Flour, 3 25.

Grain—Wheat sales have been made, new Genesee, principally, 1 08; new Virginia, fair quality, 1 01; Rye, 62½ a 64c; Oats, Northern, 38 a 40c; Southern, 28 a 30c; Jersey, 33 a 34c; Corn, Maryland and Virginia, 55 a 56c measure; 57 a 58c weight.

Hay—56 a 69c per 100 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18. Flour—Sales of Flour early in the week were made at 5½, but subsequently about 2,000 barrels have been sold at 5 25; at which it is now firm.

Grain—Pennsylvania red, 1 06 a 1 10, Delaware, 95 a 1 02 per bushel; Rye, 63; Yellow Corn, 59c; White, 55 a 56c; Oats, 26c per bushel.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19. Flour—Sales of Howard St., 5 25 for good common brands, 5 37½ for choice; wagon and car price, 5 12½; City Mills, 5 25; Rye Flour, 3 50 per barrel.

Grain—Maryland and Virginia Wheat, 1 00 a 1 03; a mixed lot of the latter sold at 1 05, on Thursday; a lot of 400 bushels prime Maryland white for family Flour, sold at 1 20 per bushel; Rye is selling at 60c; Corn, 50 a 52c for White, 55 for Yellow; Oats, 27c.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, new, per bushel	50	a	67
Turnips, new, per bunch	4	a	6
Carrots, new, per bunch	6	a	..
Beets, new, per bunch	6	a	..
Marrow Squashes, per lb	1	a	1½
Cauliflowers, each	8	a	10
Brocoli, each	8	a	12
Parsley, per peck	50	a	..
Tomatoes, per half peck	8	a	10
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Cabbages, new, each	4	a	6
Green Corn, per doz	8	a	10

Fruit.

Apples, per bush	75	a	1 00
Pears, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
Peaches	3 00	a	5 00
Sweet Potatoes, per bush	1 00	a	1 25
Watermelons	12½	a	25
St. Michael, do	25	a	50
Muskmelons	6	a	12
Cantelopes	6	a	12
Seckel Pears, per half pk	62½	a	75
Barberries, per bush	50	a	62½
Cranberries, per bushel	1 00	a	1 50
Grapes, black Hamburg, per lb	50	a	62
" Sweet Water, per lb	25	a	37
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Walnuts, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	25	a	28
" firkin	17	a	20
Cheese, new milk, per lb	8	a	9
" four meal	3	a	4
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	14
Beef, per lb	6	a	12½
Do Corned	6	a	8
Do Smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	9½	a	10
Pork, whole hogs	5½	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	11	a	12½
Pork, Fresh	9	a	10
" Salted	8	a	10
Hams, Boston, per lb	12	a	12½
Do. Western, do do	11½	a	12
Lard, best, per lb	11½	a	12½
Do Western, per keg	12	a	..
Tripe, per lb	..	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	6½	a	12½
Whole Calves	6	a	8
Chickens, per pair	50	a	1 00
Turkeys, each	50	a	1 00
Pigeons, per dozen	75	a	1 00
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	5	a	10

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron	..	a	8 50
Cannel, do do	10 50	a	..
Orrel, do do	8 25	a	..
Pictou, do do	..	a	..
Sidney, do do	7 00	a	7 25

RETAIL PRICES.

Lackawana, per 2000 lbs		a	7 00
Peach Orchard, do do		a	7 50
Peach Mountain, do do		a	7 50
Coke, per chaldron		a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket		a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord		a	6 00
Ordinary do do, do do	— —	a	4 50
Country do, do do	7 00	a	7 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	14½	a	15
Pernambuco, dry salted	11	a	11½
Rio Grande	14½	a	15
St. Salvador	10½	a	11
Maranham	11	a	12
California	11½	a	12
West-Indian	10	a	12
African	12	a	14
Green, slaughtered	5	a	6
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 25
Do. do do .. light	..	a	..
Do. dry	60	a	85

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 00	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred	75	a	80
Old	80	a	85
Straw	35	a	40

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	75	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
white lump	1 00	a	1 12
do do 2d quality	90	a	1 00
do do common	70	a	75

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 25	a	1 35
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per hundred	12	a	13
" Southern, do do	..	a	..
" Foreign, do do	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	..	a	2 50
Red Top, bushel	63	a	65
" " Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millet, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	..	a	2 00

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	26	a	28
do country do	23	a	26
Baltimore city tannage	22	a	26
do dry hide	20	a	22
New York red, light	19	a	20
do do, middling	18	a	18½
do do, overweight	17	a	18
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	22
do dry hide	18	a	20
Slaughter Upper, in the rough	..	a	24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	32	a	34
" " " ½ "	35	a	38
" " " ¾ "	40	a	..
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs'	35	a	40
No. 2, "	23	a	25
No. 3, "	18	a	20

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	20	a	25
2d do do do	..	a	..
1838	20	a	..

HONEY.

Cuba, per gall	47	a	50
Northern	..	a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

er ton, 2240P lbs, cash	2 37	a	2 50

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Sept. 21. At market, 525 Beef Cattle, 720 Stores, 4300 Sheep, and 1125 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—The prices obtained last week for a like quality, were not sustained. We quote a few extra quality at $6; first quality, 5 50 a 5 75; second quality, $5 a 5 25; third quality, $4 a 4 75.

Stores—Yearlings, $8 a 11; two year old, $14 a 18; three year old, $22 a 28.

Sheep—Lots sold for 1 17, 1 25, 1 37, 1 50, 1 67, 1 88, 1 92, $2, and 2 50.

Swine—Lots to peddle sold at 3 a 3½c for Sows, and 4 a 4½c for Barrows; one lot, part Berkshire, 3½ a 4½c. At retail, 3½ a 5½c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21. At market, 1425 head of Beef Cattle, including 75 left over last week, 200 from the South, 70 from the East, and the balance from this State; and 4300 Sheep and Lambs.

The Beef was of a fair quality, and met a fair demand; but the supplies being large, the prices of last week were not quite maintained. The sales reached to 1025 head at $5 a 7 75, averaging $6 50 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs—The market was active, and 400 were taken at 1 50, $3, and $4 for Sheep, and Lambs at $1, 2, and 3 50 each.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21. The market during the last week has been well supplied, and the prices remain stationary, though the tempestuous weather of Friday had some influence on the sales. There were offered 645 Beef Cattle, which were nearly all sold at 5 50 to 6 50, and a few at $7 per 100 lbs.

Cows and Calves; 140 were offered, and sold at $18 to 30, and a few brought from $35 to 38. There were 570 Hogs offered, and sold at $5 50 to 6 25 per 100 lbs. Of Sheep there was a large supply, which brought from $1 50 to 2 25, for prime.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21. The number of Beef Cattle on Monday last did not exceed 350 head. The demand was good, with some improvement in prices. All offered were sold to the city butchers at $3 to 3 50, live weight, equal to $6 to $7 per 100 lbs. nett. This is an advance of 50 to 75c per 100 lbs. on the previous week's sales. Live Hogs are more plenty, and have declined slightly. Sales this week at 6 25.

VEGETABLE STEAMER.

The above is offered to the public, more particularly to the agricultural community, as an apparatus highly deserving their particular attention.

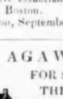
It is a neat, compact article of cast iron, which has been extensively proved as to the performance of the business of steaming vegetables for swine, cattle, &c., in large and smaller quantities; also for culinary cooking, heating water and other like purposes; all of which it does in an incredible short space of time, and with great saving of fuel.

It consists of a cylinder stove of about 7½ inches diameter and 12 inches in height, inclosed in a cylinder of 11 inches diameter, the space between which is perfectly tight and is the boiler or receptacle for the water, which is introduced through the opening marked A., or is supplied by the pipe D, which communicates with a reservoir; the safety valve for the escape of any excess of steam and which entirely prevents the possibility of danger from that source, is shown at B. C. is the pipe through which the steam is conducted to the barrel containing the vegetables or other matter to be acted upon. One peck of charcoal, worth about 4 cents, will give a high pressure of steam for 5 or 6 hours. For boiling, the supply pipe D, and the conducting pipe E, should both communicate with the body of water in order to admit of a free circulation.

For sale by D. PROUTY & CO., at their plough and stove establishment Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

Boston, September 26, 1840.

AGAWAM HOUSE, FOR SALE OR TO LET.



THIS spacious and elegant establishment is in complete order and well furnished. It is situated a few rods from the Court House, and about one hundred from the Depot, in the centre of a village acknowledged to be one of the most pleasant and delightful in New England. It has large and convenient stables and other accommodations usually connected with the most fashionable houses. It has long been favorably known as a Public House; it is a rare situation for a gentleman wishing an elegant private mansion. It is so well known that further description is unnecessary. Possession will be given immediately. Inquire of the subscriber near the premises.

FREDERIC MITCHELL.

Ipswich, Aug. 29, 1840. sept26—tf

HERDS GRASS, RED TOP SEED, &C.

JUST received from Albany, 50 bushels Herds Grass Seeds of superior quality, and free from foul seed. Also, Red Top, Red and White Clover, Fowl Meadow Grass, and Lucerne Seeds; Winter Rye, &c., with a complete assortment of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds of the growth of *this year*, (1840.)

Ploughs, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, and Agricultural Implements of all kinds.

HOVEY & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
7 *Merchant's Row, Boston.*

Sept19—4t

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by

D. H. WILLIAMS,
Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

FLETCHER'S TRUSS.

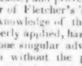
L. ANGIER, Medford, Mass. Proprietor. To all persons afflicted with Hernia or Rupture, particularly laboring men, this Truss is earnestly recommended. The writer is fully aware of the almost innumerable claims that have been made upon the public in behalf of other Trusses, and he will not deny that many such have yielded temporary advantage; but the Truss of Dr. Fletcher combines advantages that belong to no similar invention; and promises in most cases, not only relief but cure. Many hard working men, whose labors have been suspended or lessened one half in consequence of Rupture, have been restored by relinquishing the common Truss, and adopting Dr. Fletcher's.

If there be a man, woman, or child, in this Commonwealth, (and it is a well ascertained fact, that there is one at least in every ten of our population,) afflicted with rupture, either single or double, let immediate application be made to Mr. Angier, at Medford, or his numerous Agents, and have one of Dr. Fletcher's Trusses applied.

The writer of this has no other interest in the success of this most admirable instrument, than that which springs in the breast of every man who is desirous of benefitting his fellow beings. Were he permitted to cite the names of those individuals who have discarded all former trusses and adopted Fletcher's, he could give a goodly list of all ages and both sexes, and belonging to all professions and business. And what is very remarkable, and proves every thing that has been said in favor of Fletcher's Truss, not a case has occurred, to the knowledge of the writer, in which this instrument properly applied, has failed of the benefit promised. It has one singular advantage that may be named: It is worn without the perpetual consciousness of having such an instrument attached to the body;—it accommodates itself to every motion of the body, and however great the bodily exertion may be, never becomes displaced.

The cost of the Truss can prevent no one from trying it, being very reasonable; and when its superiority over all other inventions is taken into consideration, it amounts to almost nothing. tf—sept19

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,



Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

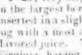
SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,
7 *Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.*
may9 y

NEW STRAWBERRY.



HOVEY'S SEEDLING, a new variety, originated in 1835, and now for the *first time* offered to the public, after a trial of three years, in a bearing state, has confirmed its superiority over every other variety. It belongs to the class denominated *Pine Strawberries*, and may be described as follows:

Fruit, very large, round, never coxcomb-shaped, even in the largest berries. *Color*, deep shining red. *Seeds*, inserted in a slight cavity. *Flesh*, scarlet, firm, abounding with a most agreeable acid and exceedingly high-flavored juice. The vines are as hardy as the Early Virginia, having stood the severity of the several past winters unharmed; growth vigorous, and the fruit well elevated from the ground on strong stems. A full description of this Seedling, with an engraving of the fruit, and some account of its origin, treatment, &c., will we given in the August number of the *Magazine of Horticulture*.

This Strawberry was first exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms in 1838; again in 1839, and also the present year, and each year obtained the Society's premium, although in competition with the Methven, Keen's Seedling, Downton, &c. Gentlemen *well acquainted with all the other varieties cultivated in this country, have seen the bed in full bearing, and* unhesitatingly pronounce it the largest, finest, most productive and hardy variety they have ever seen.

The entire stock of plants is in the possession of the subscribers, not *one* ever yet been disposed of, and they are now offered for sale, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th of August. All orders will be executed in the rotation in which they are received. Plants, $5 *per dozen*. All orders from a distance, enclosing the amount for the plants ordered, (*postage paid*,) will be immediately attended to, and the plants promptly sent to the direction desired.

Also, a fine stock of Plants of the older and well-known kinds of Strawberries, viz: Methven Scarlet, Early Virginia, Royal Scarlet, Wood, &c. &c. Prices from $1 to 2 per hundred plants.

Constantly for sale, a most extensive assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Grape Vines Ornamental Trees, Green-house Plants, Horticultural Books, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
☞ 7 *Merchant's Row, Boston.*
aug 22 y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop*, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.
Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

feb 29tf NAHUM WARD

UNITED STATES HOTEL, BOSTON.

Located at the termination of the Norwich, Worcester, and Western Rail Road, corner of Kingston, Beach and Lincoln Streets.

THE public are respectfully notified that this new and spacious establishment is now open for their accommodation.

This House, erected by the United States Hotel Corporation, is the largest in New England, covers a surface of *thirty thousand square feet*, and contains about *three hundred rooms*, and is in every respect well appointed, every department having been fitted up with reference to all modern improvements. A portion of the house is particularly adapted to the accommodation of families. And its peculiar local advantages to gentlemen visiting the city either for business or pleasure, especially those who arrive or depart by the Western Rail Road, are too apparent to require detail. The prices of Board have been established with reference to the exigencies of the times, and the reduced prices of provisions, viz.

For transient boarders at the Gentlemen's Ordinary, $1 25 per day, or $8 per week.

Ladies' Ordinary, $1 50 per day, or $9 per week. And for permanent boarders at reasonable rates with reference to the rooms they occupy.

A regular watch is maintained during the night to protect the House.

Warm and Cold *Baths* always in readiness.

A convenient *Barber's Room* is in the basement story.

Horses and Carriages furnished at short notice.—Also, good stabling for horses in the immediate neighborhood.

Porters will be in attendance at the Depot, on the arrival of the Cars.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

R. W. HOLMAN & CO.

R. W. HOLMAN,
ALBERT CLARK,
W. W. WARREN.
Boston, March 28, 1840.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

DAVID PROUTY & CO have for sale and are manufacturing an extensive assortment of Ploughs. Having from the first introduction of the Cast Iron Plough into this part of the country been engaged in the use and manufacture of the article and their object having been the perfecting of the plough; whenever a new variety has been presented to the public, they have paid particular attention to its operations, noticing its defects and its excellences, that by an acquaintance with what had been effected, that which remained to be done, might more readily be attained: their attempts to remedy the defects, unite the advantages, and combine the whole with new and important alterations based on scientific principles, have resulted in the production of the Centre Draught Plough as patented by Prouty & Mears—the peculiarities of which having often been laid before the public, we will now only advert to the manner in which the public have seen fit to notice them in the following order.

1st. The Farmers on first examination, express their approbation by, "that plough looks right!" after thorough trial, thus, "it runs light and steady," "holds easy," "goes straight ahead," and "shuts the furrows in completely." "The fact is, it is just what we want!"

2d. A scientific and practical agriculturalist, (to whom the farming community is most deeply indebted for those able and lucid details of his experiments, which enabled them to carry them out to such successful results,) does not hesitate publicly to state that, "on conferring with some of his neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's Plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price of it."

3d. At the County Agricultural Societies' Plough Matches, both in Massachusetts and Maine, whenever they have been met in competition; to them has been awarded the principal premium for excellence of work and ease of draft.

4th. The Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association, at their Fair and Exhibition in Boston in 1837, awarded to them as *superior Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

5th. The Maine Mechanics Charitable Association at their Fair and Exhibition in Portland in 1838, under severe competition, awarded to them *for best Green Sward Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

6th. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Committee on Inventions for 1838, awarded to them their offered premium for *Best Improved Plough*, 20 DOLLARS.

7th. The Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Association at their Exhibition in Boston 1839, awarded to them as "*Superior Ploughs*," A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

8th. The last and probably the most important and thorough trial to which any ploughs have ever been subjected, was that at Harlæm, N. Y. The American Institute of the City of New York, aware of the importance of the Plough, that to a great extent, both here and in Europe, those in use were imperfect in their construction and much expensive power was wasted, and the work defectively done, and that in Great Britain it is admitted that the use of imperfect ploughs required the labor of many hundred thousand extra horses; and also that in many parts of our own country, from 25 to 33 per cent. more team was employed to perform indifferent ploughing, than would be required for good work by the use of a plough properly constructed.

The Institute, unable to devise any better mode for producing a reformation in this particular, than by the exhibition of Ploughs and publicly testing them, and by rewarding those who should produce the best; they issued their circulars stating that an exhibition and testing of Ploughs would take place at Harlæm on the 5th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. That competent and disinterested judges would be appointed to determine the merits of the respective Ploughs—a medal and diplomas would be bestowed on the most deserving—that in order to ensure accuracy, a dynamometer would be employed to measure the degree of power required by different ploughs entered for competition; Inventors and manufacturers of Ploughs were invited exhibit.

At the appointed hour, from 1000 to 2000 of the most substantial citizens of the vicinity had assembled, mostly farmers—ten Ploughs were entered for competition; the lots assigned to each, occupied more than an hour; the precision with which the furrows were cut, and the perfect manner in which the sod was turned over, was admired by all. The judges then commenced the trial, which was continued during portions of a second and third day—the rule and guage to take the width and depth of the furrows and the dynamometer to show the power applied were in constant requisition.

The result was, that the Centre Draught Plough required by far the least application of power and *turned over*, and *shut* in the furrow in the *most perfect manner*.

They accordingly awarded to Prouty & Mears for their Greensward Plough Sod C. for ease of draught, and excellence of work, the GOLD MEDAL.

D. P. & Co. manufacture 7 sizes of the medium length and 5 sizes of the extra long or Greensward ploughs on the above principles. Also 3 sizes of the Side Hills, which being constructed on the Centre Draught principle, admits of the application of the suspended coulter for sward land, which they now turn in a superior manner for back-furrowing from fences—turning hill lands, and working of the highways, they are not surpassed.

Their improved jointed or folding Harrows, constructed on a new, substantial and economical principle called forth the decided approbation of the committee on Farming Tools at the late Mechanics Exhibition.

EXTRA POINTS, LAND SIDES and MOULD BOARDS for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand. Expending Cultivators—Corn and Seed planters—Winnowing Machines—Cast Steel Spades and Shovels—Manure and Hay Forks—Grain Shovels—Hoes—Scythes and Sniaths—Corn Shellers—Vegetable Cutters—Copper Pumps—Cast Iron do—Friction Rollers for Grindstones—Hubbs and Axles fitted up from 1½ to 3 inches, Pipe Boxes and Axles do.

NO. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST. BOSTON.

March 14—tf

100 PACKAGES
AUTUMNAL AND WINTER GOODS.
E. F. NEWHALL,
No. 141 Washington Street, Boston,

HAS received by the late Packets from France and England, a large and elegant assortment of new and beautiful GOODS, consisting of RICH BROCADE SILKS, with Colored Figures, on Blue-Black, Brown, Ash, Stone, Sage, Olive, Pearl, Lavender, and Drab Grounds,—said to be the most Splendid Goods ever offered in Boston.

RICH SINGLE-COLOR SILKS, Figures and Stripes, new Styles, Blue-Black, Brown, and elegant Light Shades.

HEAVY GRANITE AND DOUBLE-CHAIN SILKS, a very durable and rich Style—Blue-Blacks, and Colors.

PLAIN BLUE-BLACKS, AND JETS, best kinds, of high lustre -some a yard wide.
RICH WATERED SILKS, Blue-Black, White, and Colored.
LOW PRICED FIGURED SILKS, in great variety, handsome styles and fashionable colors.
RICH DRESS SATINS, colors, White, Pink, Blue, Ashes of Roses, Olives, Nut-Brown, Sage, Stone, Ash, Dove, and Blue-Blacks.
HEAVY PLAIN TURC SATINS, and similar assortment of colors.
Italian Lustrings—Wide India Satins,—Sarsnets—Silk Camblets—Sinchaws—Levantines and Pongees.

Gros de Noble, Gros de Afrique, Gros de Levant, Gros de Berlin,
Gros de Naples, Gros de France, Gros de Rhine, Gros de Paris,

And other styles of Plain, Corded, and Figured Silks, Changeables, Blue-Blacks, and beautiful modes with white and delicate light shades, for Party and Wedding Dresses—making, altogether, the most extensive assortment ever before offered, which will be found worthy the notice of purchasers.

FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF

RICH FRENCH CASHMERES, elegant new designs, on Green, Fawn, Slate, Stone, Ash, Drab, Red, Lemon, White, Drab, and Black, ground with medallion, branch, wreath and rose centres.

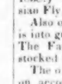
ENGLISH CASHMERES, a beautiful assortment of new patterns, similar to the French—some of new shapes. EDINBORO'S in great variety, Black and colored grounds, long and square, of all sizes and kinds. WOOL CASHMERES, of various kinds, very large and entirely free of cotton.

INDIA CASHMERES, LONG AND SQUARE
MERINO LONG AND SQUARE, best kind, Black, Red and White
LONG FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES, Bl'k, Red, Green, White and Drabs.
RICH SILK, SATIN, VELVET, AND MOHAIR SHAWLS, Bl'ks and colors.
BALSORA, HUGENOT, TAGLIONI, HIGHLANDS,
and other comfortable Travelling Shawls, of large size and good styles.

☞ The assortment of SHAWLS is more complete than at any previous season, and offers a rare opportunity for the selection of a choice article at the very lowest price.

RICHEST MOUSSELINE DE LAINES Embroidered, Printed, and Plain.
Satin-Striped Chalies, and Chalie de Laines—Thibets and Cashmere Merinos—Printed Saxonies—Crape Merinos—Caroline and China Plaids—Irish Poplins—Lace Veils—Velvets—
Marseilles and Imperial Quilts, with a great variety of Woollen, Worsted, and Silk
Materials for LADIES CLOAKS and PELISSES, comprising a first rate assortment of every article in the line to which the examination of purchasers is invited. tf—sept5

FOR SALE.



A FARM situated in the centre of Temple, containing 160 acres, on which is a two story house, 30 feet by 40, finished throughout and painted, a good cool cellar, a barn 36 feet by 86, three sheds 30 feet each, 400 rods stone wall, and 200 apple trees in a bearing condition. The soil is excellent for the cultivation of wheat, (I raised 160 bushels on 4 acres in 1838.) A better situation to avoid the Weevil, Hessian Fly, rust and frost is not known.

Also one mile distant a lot of 160 acres, 30 of which is into grass, and the remainder first rate crop land.—The Farm would be most profitable, if principally stocked with sheep.

The owner is desirous of selling as soon as may be, on account of ill health. Terms of payment made easy. For further particulars, enquire of ABIEL ABBOTT, on the premises.

Temple, Me., Sept. 15, 1840. 6w—sept19

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office.

june6—tf

WINDLASS BEDSTEADS.

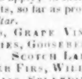
SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets. a4—tf

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &C.



FRUIT TREES of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include PEARS, PLUMS, APPLES, QUINCES, &c.—the trees of the PEACH and CHERRY especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The catalogue of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, ROSES and HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS, will be sent to all who apply; in that catalogue many of the best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated *by a Star*.

Also, GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, and MULBERRIES for SILK. SCOTCH LARCH, LINDENS, SYCAMORES, SILVER FIRS, WILLOWS, ELMS, HONEYSUCKLES, DAHLIAS, SPLENDID PŒNIAS, &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by

WILLIAM KENRICK.
NONANTUM HILL, Newton, }
Near Boston, Sept. 1, 1840. } eptdec1—sept5

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.
may 9 y

ROHAN POTATOES.

20 BARRELS ROHAN POTATOES, for sale by David Prouty & Co. 19 & 20 North Market Street, at $5 per barrel. tf—mh14

LOOKING GLASSES.

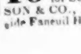
JUST received, a large assortment of Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses, and for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets.

ap11 tf

LEMON SYRUP LABELS.

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this Office. june 13-

MOLE SKIN HATS.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by
J. M. SHERBURNE.
No. 42, Washington Street.
may9

SEED PEAS.

10 BBLS Pure Marrowfat Peas, carefully selected for Seed, for sale by GEORGE RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1 Market square, (opposite South side Faneuil Hall. tf—ap 4

POETRY.

[From the Courier.]

THE WORDS OF MR. J. QUINTALL, JR. ON HIS DYING BED, NOVEMBER 21, 1838. PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

My sisters, my brethren, your sorrow restrain,
All human endeavors are futile and vain,
My hours are numbered, the summons is come,
I feel that this world is no longer my home.
Home, home, uncertain home,
I feel that this world is no longer my home.

No terror I feel in the prospect of death,
The bright beams of hope gild the valley beneath,
By faith I perceive, through the clouds and the gloom
That Jesus, in mercy, is calling me home.
Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
My Jesus, in mercy, is calling me home.

What though my poor body convulsively start,
There is peace in the mind, there is joy in the heart,
Such strength for my days doth the Savior supply,
My pains are as nothing—'tis nothing to die,
No, no, nothing to die,
Believe me, believe me, tis nothing to die.

Wife, children and mother, farewell for a while,
That tear on your cheeks should give place to a smile
If ye be found faithful, the time will soon come,
When Jesus will call you to meet me at home,
Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
My Jesus will call you to meet me at home.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER IN SHERBURNE.

A correspondent in Sherburne writes to us the following letter. The conduct of the culprit seems very unaccountable [Ed.

Mr. Buckminster,—Dear Sir: Mr Geo. B. Hooker, of Sherburne was stabbed by Thomas Green, Jr., a colored man, and town pauper, on Tuesday last. Green came out of his room about nine o'clock on Tuesday morning with a tub of fil by water. Mrs. Hooker mildly requested him to empty it at another place, at which he took offence and immediately went to his shop where he works and sleeps, took his gun and went by the door near where Mrs. Hooker was, and enquired where Mr. Hooker was, she replied without going to the door, which was her usual custom when he had questions to ask of her that he was in the barn. He proceeded to the barn and said to him "Mrs. Hooker would not let me have any water;" he replied he could always have as much water as he wanted. Green immediately loaded his gun and snapped it at him, but the gun misfired. Mr. Hooker having a pitch fork in one hand clenched the gun with the other; Green at the same time stabbed Mr. Hooker near the shoulder blade, partly under the arm, when Mr. Hooker ran for the house and bolted the doors, leaving his blood all the way from barn to house. Green passed by the house to his shop, gathered his arms and equipments and an extra suit of clothes, and proceeded, as was supposed to a large swamp, about one hundred and fifty rods from the house. Measures were immediately taken to secure him and a collection of about fifty were soon on the spot with Mr. Constable Hooker. Arranging his company, who were well armed, he ordered them to the swamp and nearly all of them went into the wood. Green was discovered in a small grove of pines about twenty rods from the woods with a gun in his hand. Constable Hooker ordered him to lay down his gun, but he refused, he then ordered him to come to him or where the whole company was, and repeatedly ordered him to lay down his gun, he having it in his left hand trailed. He submitted himself to be taken without resistance. On and about his person for self-defence and other purposes, were one French gun, one large horseman's pistol, one butcher knife, two razors, one hammer, the whole of which was iron, one war club, neatly made of white oak, a dirk or pointed iron about nine inches long, a heavy weight covered with India rubber, horns of powder and shot, and many other trinkets; the weight of the whole about thirteen pounds besides his gun. After divesting himself of all his instruments he was asked if he had not another knife, he said he left one where he was sitting, some one proceeded to the place and found another but her knife was blood on it in several places, not knives had been recently ground to a keen edge. Besides all these implements was a heavy cane and crutch which he walked with, being lame. He was committed by D. Goulding Esq. to the Court of Common Pleas, at Lowell, November term. It was expected at the time that Mr. Hooker had received a mortal wound, but we understand he is doing well and likely to recover. The gun was loaded with a heavy charge, 3½ ounces, shot about No. 4, and powder answerable.

Sherburne, Sept. 14, 1840.

MURDERED IN THE ABSENCE OF HER HUSBAND. The Maysville (Md.) Eagle contains an account of the murder of a Mrs. Snap, committed at her residence near the head waters of Beaver, in Nicholas county, Ky. Upon returning from the fields, the husband found the lifeless corpse of his wife in the yard, a short distance from the house. Suspicion rested upon a fellow named Richey, of bad character in the neighborhood, who, upon being secured and examined, confessed the deed, and implicated the aunt of the murdered woman, a Mrs. Fuller, as having given him $6 50 to commit the act, with a promise of additional funds in future. Jealousy is said to have instigated the deed. Richey and Mrs. Fuller were both committed for trial, the latter seeming to have made no admissions.

Miss Sinclair, in one of her late works, says that a man was lately tried in England, for beating his wife—the proof was positive—and the jury retired and spent a long time in deliberation. When they re-entered the court room, and the Judge solemnly asked for their decision, it was [illegible] "Served her right!"

[Correspondence of the Cultivator.]

THE TOAD.

Mr. Editor,—I have noticed in some of the agricultural papers, perhaps the Cultivator, one or two articles relating to the usefulness of his honor, the *toad*. Permit me to give you an anecdote or two, which has good vouchers.

A venerable deacon's wife told me, that one day she was startled at an uncommon cry *out* under her window. She hasted to look out, and behold a snake was trying to swallow a toad, but it was no go.—The toad, it seems, had some premonitory symptoms of being in danger of going into a snake's stomach, and so he prepared himself to give his snakeship as much trouble as possible, by extending his fore-legs with a chip, each end of which was placed under each leg. The upper part of the toad was too large a pattern—it would not go down.

The son of the old lady told me that he saw a snake seize upon a frog, before he had time to adjust his chip, but that he saved himself by catching hold of a short stick with his fore paws. Who will beat this toad story? SOLTING.

We have seen a toad that seemed mightily pleased with being let out of a snake's stomach, after he had advanced as far into it as six inches. It is astonishing to see how large an animal a small snake will swallow. [Ed.

[From the Mobile Journal.]

A late number of the London Foreign Quarterly Review makes known for the first time to English readers some of the particulars of the Russian Exploring Expedition to the northern Arctic ocean.—It was conducted by land—that is by land conveyances, sledges and dogs, over the ice, and often a considerable distance from the shore, under the charge of Lieutenant Van Wranzel, and occupied nearly five years, amidst the severest hardships.—The sufferings of the party from cold, even in the mild season, were very distressing. As a sign of the severity of the cold, it is stated that in one of their night encampments, muffled up and protected by extra clothing and furs, ice was formed between their stockings on their feet, from the vapor thrown off by the skin; chronometers were useless, the drop of oil within the works could not be kept fluid by any precaution, in a temperature often 40 degrees below the zero of Reaumur. The zero of Reaumur is the freezing point or 32 of Fahrenheit—but each degree of Reaumur is equal to 2¼ of Fahrenheit, so that 40 degrees below the freezing point of Reaumur is 58 degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit.

The results of the expedition may be generally stated as having traced the boundaries of Asia in their highest northern latitude, and connecting with the English discoveries and examinations, as demonstrating a continuous sea or expanse of water of indefinite extent bounding the continents on the north, and entirely round the world. The problem remaining to be solved is, whether there be in still higher northern latitudes, beyond the belt of ice which skirts this coast, a Polar continent or large body of land. *It has been found* in all latitudes, that beyond a comparatively small distance from the coast, the Polar sea is always open and free of ice. This distance rarely exceeds sixteen English miles, and the concurrent reports of the natives of these frozen regions, of different tribes in the high Siberian, as well as in the American latitudes, lead to *the impression that there is land, and inhabited land, not many miles across this water, and around the poles of the earth!*

One of the natural curiosities which this region has presented to every traveller, is particularly noticed in the accounts of Van Wranzel's expedition. It is the prodigious quantity of the bones of the mammoth which are found. The farther north the greater is the quantity, and some of the Asiatic Arctic Islands are found to be composed of little more than a mass of mammoth bones. For eighty years Siberian traders have been conveying them away by ship loads, and they are still apparently undiminished. The like phenomenon of the existence in this inhospitable clime, of immense multitudes of these herbiverous warm blooded animals, appears along the whole northern coast of Asia and America, and affords scope for a great deal of scientific speculation upon the natural history of the earth, and the most curious branches of geology.

EXECUTION OF ALGERNON SYDNEY.—About ten o'clock in the morning he was conducted by the sheriff, on foot, from the Tower to the place of execution on Tower Hill. He was attended by two of his brother's servants, and he ascended the scaffold with a firm, undaunted mien—worthy, says Bishop Burnet, of the man who set up Marcus Brutus as his model. He remarked that "he had made his peace with God, and had nothing more to say to men, and had handed to the sheriff a paper containing a vindication of his innocence of the charges alleged against him—but declined to either read it himself or have it read to the multitude. Were it not received he offered to tear it up.—When he had pulled off his coat, hat, and doublet, he observed, "that he was ready to die, and would give them no further trouble." Then he handed the executioner three guineas; the fellow grumbled as if the sum was not sufficient; he then told his servant to give him more. Kneeling down, after a pause of a few minutes, he calmly laid his head upon the block. The executioner asked if he should rise again? "Not till the general resurrection—strike on," was the reply of Sydney. His head was severed at a blow. His remains were given to his friends, who buried them at Penshurst in the tomb of his ancestors. A nation soon cried out against the infamy of the deed which murdered the man who [illegible]

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Exhibition by the Society will be held at Georgetown, on WEDNESDAY, September 30th. The Trustees and Committees will meet at Savory's Hotel, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

All claims for premiums, to be awarded on the day of exhibition, must be entered with the Secretary of the Society or his agent, on or before 9 o'clock, A. M. that day. All other claims for premiums must be handed or forwarded to the Secretary in writing.

All articles of Domestic manufacture must be entered with the agent of the Secretary, at the Hall near the Hotel, where they will be exhibited. After the Committee have closed their examination, the Hall will be open for visitors.

Butter, Cheese, Fruits and Flowers, will be deposited at rooms provided for this purpose, under the direction of the several Committees who have charge of these subjects.

All animals or articles exhibited, will be required to remain for the inspection of the public, until 3 o'clock, P. M.

The ploughing Match will take place on a field near the village, at 10 o'clock, A. M. under the direction of the Committees. The examination of Working Oxen will be immediately after.

The several Committees will proceed in the discharge of their respective duties as soon as practicable after 10 o'clock.—All claimants who have statements or information to give the Committees, will take care to be at their posts, when the committees require it.

Gentlemen who have fine fruits, or superior vegetable productions of any kind, and who feel an interest in advancing the objects of the Society, are respectfully requested to bring them forward.

In addition to the premiums heretofore offered, there will be paid the present year, one hundred dollars, by the State Society, for the best animals exhibited from this or any other county in the Commonwealth.

Those who intend to plough, must give notice to the Secretary or J. Russell, Esq., at Georgetown, on or before the Monday next preceding the Exhibition.—The members of the Society, and invited guests will dine together at half past 1 o'clock, P. M.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. the Society will meet at Rev. Mr. Braman's meeting house, to hear an Address by Asahel Huntington, Esq., of Salem,—after which the Reports of the several Committees will be submitted, and the usual business of the Annual Meeting transacted.

NOTE. The Committee of Arrangements have taken care to provide suitable rooms for the accommodation of ladies who may attend the Exhibition where they will be furnished with such refreshments as they may need—in the lower story of the Hall, where the manufactures will be exhibited.

Per order,
J. W. PROCTOR, Sec.

Danvers, Sept. 12, 1840.

GETTING RICH BY TRADING. A newly married couple, in the old Bay State, before the Revolution, commenced the world with no other patrimony than a barrel of Rum. On this they determined to commence business for a living. Accordingly they opened what they called a shop or store and advertised Rum for sale at retail. But as wary and cautious merchants, they solemnly resolved to forswear the credit system and to sell not a dram but for ready money. A dram was soon sold and James had a groat for it. This was a good capital to begin upon. The next day James became thirsty and arranged with his wife Betty to pay her the groat, for which she dealt him out a dram. But why should not trade be reciprocated? Why should not Betty have rights as well as James? And so the next day she purchased a dram of her dear husband, and paid him a groat for the same. Thus a shrewd plan of mutual exchange having been devised, the cask kept a constant circulation between James and Betty, till the barrel was empty and both became confirmed drunkards.

Much of the *benefits of trade* in this country are well illustrated by the anecdote of James and Betty. It is a mere passing of the groat around,—a business that aids in the consumption and extravagance of the people, but neither adds to nor encourages the *production* of any of the means of subsistence. [Maine Cultivator.

We have heard of two retailers in Massachusetts, who managed to get ahead with less cash capital than this. They accidentally found an old *button* which resembled a silver flip. As they alternately visited each other, this button passed for a button of flip, or for a glass of toddy.—With this currency no suspension took place for many years, and we would recommend its adoption by the Philadelphia banks.

SOUND. In the arctic regions, persons can converse more than a mile distant, when the thermometer is below zero.

In air, sound travels from 1130 to 1142 feet per second.

In water, sound passes at the rate of 4708 feet per second.

Sound travels in air, about 900 feet for every pulsation of a healthy person, at 75 a minute.

A bell sounded under water, may be heard under water at 120 feet distance.—Sounds are distinct at twice the distance on water that they are on land.

In a balloon, the barking of dogs on the ground, may be heard at an elevation of three or four miles. On Table Mountain, a mile above Cape Town, every noise in it, and even words may be heard distinctly. [Saturday Chronicle.

A SIR SINGLE. A rough youth said of [illegible] only a *surcingle*."

ROBERT BURNS' BIBLE.

We had in our possession, on Saturday, the identical pair of Bibles presented by the immortal Burns to the dearest object of his affections, Highland Mary, on the banks of the winding Ayr, when he spent with her "one day of parting love."—They are in remarkably good preservation, and belong to a descendant of Mary's mother, Mrs. Campbell, whose property they become on the death of her daughter, and subsequently Mrs. Anderson, Mary's only surviving sister, acquired them.—The circumstance of the Bible being in two volumes, seemed at one time to threaten its disimberment, Mrs. Anderson having presented a volume to each of her daughters; but on their approaching marriage, their brother William prevailed on them to dispose of their sacred volumes to him. On the first blank leaf of the first volume is written, in the hand writing of the immortal bard, "And ye shall not swear by my name falsely—I am the Lord—Levit. 19th chap. 12th verse," and on the corresponding leaf of the second volume, "Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths.—Matthew 5th chap. 33d verse."—On the second blank leaf of each volume are the remains of "Robert Burns, Messgiel," in his hand writing, beneath which is drawn a Masonic emblem. At the end of the second volume there is a lock of Highland Mary's hair.

There is a mournful interest attached to these sacred volumes—sacred from their contents, and sacred from having been a pledge of love from the most gifted of Scotland's bards, to the artless object of his affections; from whom he was separating, no more to meet on this side of the grave. The life of Burns is full of romance, but there is not one circumstance in it at all so romantic and full of interest as those which attended and followed the gift of those volumes. He was young when he woed and won the affections of Mary, whom he describes as "a warm hearted, charming young creature as ever blessed man with generous love." The attachment was mutual, and forms the subject of his early lyrics, as well as of the productions of his later years, which shows that it was very deep rooted. Before he was known to fame, steeped in poverty to the very dregs, and meditating an escape to the West Indies from the remorseless fangs of a hard hearted creditor, he addressed to his "dear girl" the song which begins,

"Will ye go to the Indies, my Mary,
And leave old Scotia's shore;
Will ye go to the Indies, my Mary,
And cross the Atlantic's roar?"

But neither Burns nor his Mary were doomed to cross the "Atlantic's roar," nor to realize those dreams of mutual bliss which passion or enthusiasm had engendered in their youthful imaginations. Burns was called to Edinburgh, there to commence his career of fame, which was to terminate in chill poverty, dreary disappointment, and dark despair—while Mary's happier lot, after a transient gleam of the sunshine of life, was to be removed to a better and happier world. Her death shed a sadness over his whole future life, and a spirit of subdued grief and tenderness was displayed whenever she was the subject of his conversation or writings.—Witness as follows:

"Ye banks an' braes an' streams around
The castle o' Montgomerie,
Green be your woods, and fair your flowers,
Your waters never drumlie!

There simmer first unfauld's her robes,
An' there they langest tarry,
For there I took my last fareweel,
O' my sweet Highland Mary!"

"In a note appended to this song, Burns says: This was a composition of mine in early life, before I was known at all to the world. My Highland lassie was a warm hearted, charming young creature as ever blessed man with generous love. After a pretty long trial of the most ardent reciprocal affection, we met, by appointment, on the second Sunday in May, in a sequestered spot on the banks of the Ayr, where he spent a day in taking a farewell, before she would embark for the West Highlands to arrage matters among her friends for our projected change of life. At the close of the autumn following, she crossed the sea to meet me at Greenock, where she was seized with a malignant fever, which hurried my dear girl to the grave in a few days, before I could even hear of her illness."

It was at this romantic and interesting meeting on the banks of the Ayr that the Bibles before us were presented to Mary; and he must have a heart of stone indeed who can gaze on them without his imagination calling up feelings in his bosom too big for utterance. On that spot they exchanged Bibles, and plighted their faith to each other, the stream dividing them, and the sacred book grasped by both over its purling wave. This was the only token of affection each had to give the other, and the wealth of the Indies could not have procured a better or more appropriate one. [Montreal Herald.

SINGULAR DEATH. Among the miscellaneous paragraphs in our foreign file occurs the following account of the death of a man named Richard Knee, at Melsham. Deceased was 73 years of age, and had just given out in a chapel, one of Watts hymns beginning with

"Far from my thoughts, vain world, begone,
Let my religious hours alone."

And upon these words having been sung and when he was in the act of reading the two next lines of the stanzas,

'Fain would my eyes my Savior see,
I wait a visit, Lord, from thee,'

he instantly fell down and expired. The character he had for a series of years sustained, lends a pleasing reflection to his departure in such an occupation.

The editor of the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times thinks ladies and gentlemen ought always to walk arm-in-arm—for if a lady is ashamed of a gentleman she had better not walk with him at all. The [illegible] by the side of a lady, as if their feelings were as distant as their persons.

EXCITING INCIDENT. We saw a letter, within a few days, written by a young lady, who, not many weeks since, was journeying from this place to the West. It narrates a very exciting occurrence which took place on board the steamboat in which she was a passenger,—and of which she was an eye witness. In passing down the Mississippi river, our narrator was summoned from the cabin by alarming shrieks and great commotion upon deck. On going up, she found that a young lady had fallen overboard, and the boat in its progress was fast leaving her behind. A gentleman on board immediately divested himself of a part of his clothing, and sprang into the river. He reached the drowning person, and upheld her in the water until a small boat came to the rescue of both. The young lady, thus snatched from a sudden death, was the daughter of an elderly gentleman who was on board of the boat,—foreigners, neither of whom could speak English.—On reaching the deck, and recovered from her fright, she passionately embraced her deliverer, and bestowed *kiss* after kiss upon him, as the only way she could express her gratitude and thankfulness;—while the father rushing from the cabin eagerly proffered him a roll of bank bills. These being refused, he ran to his cabin and returned with a bag of gold, which he likewise pressed upon his acceptance; nor could either father or daughter be made to understand, or feel satisfied, why the proffered reward would not be accepted.

POLICE COURT. Lara Packard hired a boat for the purpose, as he said, of paying a visit to the Britannia steamer, but instead of paying his respects to her majesty, he offered the boat for sale at South Boston. Fined twelve dollars and costs.

Daniel P. Davis was a very *hoggish* looking man, and we were not at all surprised at seeing him brought up yesterday afternoon for stealing *pig* iron. Fined five dollars and costs.

MUNICIPAL COURT *Sentences passed yesterday.* George Hibbert, alias Boothby, for passing a one dollar bill, altered to a five, five years in the State Prison.

Orrin Richardson, sailor, for stealing a horse and wagon, at Taunton under pretence of hiring the same to pay a visit to his mother, two years in the State Prison [Post.

PERILS OF THE DEEP. The Philadelphia North American makes a computation, by which it appears that for *sixteen* sailors who die of all diseases, *eleven* die by drowning or in wrecks—that the number of British ships which are lost is about *one to twenty five*—that nearly *two thousand* perish annually in the mighty deep, chiefly from shipwreck, by which property to the amount of *three millions* annually is absolutely lost to the nation, and hundreds of widows and thousands of orphans are thrown upon the cold and precarious charity of the public—that the more frequent cause of these shipwrecks is intemperance—and that in the case of those who are saved from such sudden death and a watery grave, so severe is the labor and exposure of the seaman, that *forty-five* is the average limit of life.

ABOLITION INCENDIARIES IN THE SOUTH. It is stated in the New Orleans Picayune that some hundred peaceful slaves, having been wrought upon by some abolition incendiaries, broke out in furious revolt, on the 25th ult. in the parish of Lafayette; but the poor misguided blacks were soon taught their error, and forty of them were placed in confinement, while twenty of them were sentenced to be hung upon the 27th. Four white abolition rascals were detected acting as leaders in conjunction with one yellow fellow, who is notorious for being a great scoundrel.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT AUX CAYES.—Capt. Smith, of the schooner James Fisher, arrived at Baltimore from Port au Prince, whence he sailed on the 3d instant, reports that information was received at that place a few days previous to his sailing, of a destructive fire having occurred at Aux Cayes, which burnt nearly the whole town. Preparations were making by the people of Port au Prince, to render every assistance in their power to relieve the sufferings of their unfortunate brethren.

ROBBERIES. It is stated that a series of most audacious robberies were committed yesterday afternoon at the Howard House, American and Franklin. Two men passed through the buildings, entered the rooms in which the lodgers had imprudently left the keys, and then rifled the trunks of whatever money or portable articles they contained. They escaped without detection, but the police is on their track, and will probably arrest them. At each place their booty amounted in value to not far short of $1,000.

It is said that Lieut. Jarvier, an officer in the French Navy, has just discovered the means of getting up the steam of engines with such rapidity, that in ten minutes from the first lighting of the fire, and although the water in the boiler be quite cold, a vessel may be set in motion. This is, it is added, to be accomplished without any additional apparatus, and very little expense.

Steamboat Accident. The steamboat Tennessee brought in a report yesterday, that the steamer Fayette on her trip from here to Peoria, was sunk in the storm of Sunday night last, about ten miles above Alton. Cargo supposed to be a total loss. [St. Louis Republican, August 25.

A law passed by the last Legislature of Virginia, to prevent betting on elections, places that kind of betting on the footing of gambling, and we believe (says the Richmond Compiler,) prescribes similar punishments.

The King of Denmark, says the Evening Journal, has abolished the *whip* in his dominions, and published an ordinance allowing slaves to purchase their freedom

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A Kentucky Negro. The negroes of this State are actually the happiest part of the community; one hears them whistling and singing in every direction, and they seem to have abundance of leisure; they are often at very little pains to restrain their conversation or bearing in the presence of the whites. "By de debil, Saml' I heard one of them say to another in Lexington, 'fo' a nigger, if you isn't the meanest man I eber did see, whenebber I meets a nigger, I specs to find a gemman, but by golly if you isn't as mean as a white man." [Rev. G. Roberts.

MATRIMONY AND POLITICS. A young Democratic damsel residing near Auburn, (N. Y.) was courted a short time since by a young man who chanced to be a Whig. She did not feel prepared to *reject him wholly* on the score of politics, but concluded to throw the responsibility of the matter upon the "fates." She therefore settled the question in this wise—that should Harrison be our next President, she would accept the proposal, but should our present Chief Magistrate be elected, she should consider it as a strong proof that the "fates" were not in favor of the union.

AYRSHIRE COURTSHIP. A respectable farmer in the parish of Cammock being a widower, went courting a young lady, the daughter of a neighboring farmer, in the parish of Auckbinleck. The farmer, who was no great orator, but was young, had a good person and was in affluent circumstances, addressed his fair one rather bluntly and proposed marriage with [illegible] much ceremony. "Deed, Jamie, I'll tak ye, but ye maun gie my dues o'courting for a' that." The wedding took place accordingly.

A SENSIBLE REPLY. "Grandpapa, where do people get their fashions from?"

"Why, from Boston."

"Well, where do the Boston folks get them from?"

"From England."

"Ah! and where do the English get them from?"

"From France."

"And where do the French get them from?"

"Why—why right straight from the d——l; there now stop your noise."

THE SUN. "What you call him, when de Sun come up?" said a French gentleman to a little girl at his boarding-house.

"In the East, sir. The sun rises in the East," said the maiden.

"So ho!" cried the Gaul, "no wonder Dat is de raison dat your bread rise when you put him in de *yeast*. De Sun rise in de yeast, and de bread rise in de yeast. Very good, indeed."

LEAVING A PLEDGE. A short time since a lady calling herself Mrs. Elisabeth H[illegible]sarat, a widow, called at the public house of Mr. Daniel Von Soubiron, in H[illegible] street, Baltimore, soliciting board, [illegible] from her very "interesting condition" [illegible] S. made no hesitation in admitting her. He, however, was disturbed during the night, and it was found necessary to send for the doctor, who after a short time arrived, just in time to usher a fine little stranger into the world. Every care was taken of Mrs. H., until Monday last, when she swartwouted and left Mrs. Soubiron a little pledge, as a token of gratitude.

Dr. Perrine. Among the massacred at Indian Key, Florida, was the gentleman who made himself so distinguished by his exertions to introduce into that climate the culture of all useful trophical plants, of which he had commenced an extensive garden.

FROM RIO GRANDE. Accounts from Rio Grande have been received at Baltimore to the 2d of August, which state that on the night of the 15th of July, the town of San Jese do Norte was attacked by a party of Republicans, consisting of 1400 men. They succeeded in getting into the town, but were afterwards repulsed after a battle of eight hours. The number of killed and wounded amounted to 700.

BANK-NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, [illegible] Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, [illegible] Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, [illegible] Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', [illegible]mont, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business [illegible] to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned [illegible]

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not received [illegible] the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South [illegible]

Charters annulled by the Legislature.

Fulton Bank, Commonwealth Bank, Franklin Bank, Lafayette Bank, } Boston.
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, Bank of Norfolk, } Roxbury.

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, Still Water Canal Bank, } Orono.
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.
Concord Bank, at Concord.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington.
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Gre[illegible]